





than 200,000 cases of whiskey on the quay and under the sheds in Nassau awaiting purchase and shipment to the United States by the rum runners. The authorities were determined to take no chances of the mob breaking bounds and looting the quay when no man could force the result. The order was issued forbidding the festival.

Despite this, at 4 a. m. Christmas a howling procession of men, women and children poured into Nassau. The mob sought to enter Bay Street but the police prevented such action. It prepared to charge the police when the Negro fire department, called to the scene, responded, and soon a fire engine of American make headed into the square and two lines of hose were run from the sponge wharf.

Just as the mob, beating tin cans and pans and sounding wild notes on huge conch shells, started to charge the police and the firemen, the latter started the engine and opened on the mass of thousands with two strong streams of sea water. Head over heels like so many mannikin soldiers or nine pins were hurled hundreds of natives.

#### American Trafficker Blamed

This reception proved too much for the inhabitants of Grant's Town. They stood covering under the drenching streams of water, which were cold this Christmas morning, and then started to retreat. Soon the entire mass turned back and fled over the hill, and peace and quiet was restored to Nassau for at least that Christmas Day.

In fairness to Nassau it should be stated that such deplorable conditions have not always existed on the island. Statistics at the customhouse, where all liquor imports are recorded, and records of the court prove this. It may be said frankly that the American bootlegger is to blame chiefly for present vice conditions. It is pointed out that this undesirable citizen of the United States will infect the coral island just as long as the demand for illicit liquor in America continues.

The rum trafficker of America has much to answer for in Nassau, particularly in the section known as Grant's Town. Banish him from the island and once more the peaceful, semi-tropical isle will be rich in happiness—not in bootleggers' gold.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Public meeting for discussion of metropolitan Boston planning problems, State House Auditorium, 7:30.

Free public illustrated address, "The Art of Arranging Buildings of Institutions," by Charles A. Collings, member of the Board of Overseas of Harvard College, auspices Pan and Brush Club and Topicalian Society of Harvard University, 8:15.

Lowell Institute: Free public lecture in series "Art and the Reformation," by Prof. G. G. Coulton of Cambridge University, England, 191 Boylston Street, 8:15.

Public lecture, "Story, Legend and Labor in England," by Prof. Warren O. Ault of Boston University, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 88 Boylston, 8:15.

Harvard University: Final concert in series by Arthur Whiting, Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, performance by Harvard Dramatic Club of "Beranger," benefit American Film Society, 8:15.

Benefit American Film Society, 8:15. Phillips Brooks House Association, annual dinner, address by Thomas W. Lamont, Harvard Divinity School, 8:15.

Women's Club of Boston: Talk by Shaw Desmond, "Irish Poetry," Pilgrim Hall, 7:45.

Boston University: Annual student night of Intercollegiate Community Service Association, 8:15.

Y. M. C. A.: Canadian Veterans' Association: Celebration of sixth anniversary of Vimy Ridge, 8:15.

Fish and Game Club of Quebec: Annual dinner, Hotel Vermont, 8:30.

Theaters:

Colonial—"The Merry Widow," 8:15.

Hollis—"Lightnin'," 8:15.

Kelth's—"Vaudeville," 2, 8.

Majestic—"Whirl of New York," 8:15.

Plymouth—"The Merry Widow," 8:15.

Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:15.

St. James—"The Merry Widow," 8:15.

Shubert—"Greenwich Village Follies," 8:15.

Tremont—"Six Cylinder Love," 8:15.

Wilbur—"To the Ladies," 8:15.

Boston Opera House—"Tannhäuser," 7:30.

G. A. R.: Annual encampment, Faneuil Hall, 10.

Massachusetts Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.: Annual encampment, Tremont Temple.

Massachusetts Ladies of the G. A. R.: Annual convention, 10 to 12.

Pilgrim Publicity Association: Luncheon, talk by Elmer J. Ellis, president of the association, 12:30.

Travel Experience Club: "Have You Enjoyed?" Boston City Club, 12:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Public exhibition of the "Whitney Bird Skin" and charts illustrating commercial value of birds, 5 Joy Street, 10 to 5.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Public invited to inspect model kitchen, 127 Broadway, 10 to 12.

Boston Green Room Club, Inc.: Reception to artists, 10 to 12.

Wagnerian opera company, Copley-Plaza, 8.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES:

WGI (Medford Hills): 5-30, New England weather forecast; closing stock market reports, 6:30, wool market report.

WGY (Schenectady): 6, produce and stock market reports, 7:45, vocal and instrumental concert.

WHAZ (Troy): 8-15, instrumental and vocal program, 12:30 to 1:30 a. m., concert by students of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

WEAF (New York): 7-30, concert by Brown University Orchestra, 8, "How to Reduce Labor Turnover in Industry," by Nicholas Fitch, president Industrial Extension Institute, 8:30, continuation Brown University concert, 8:40, soprano solo, 8:55, duets by either artists, 9:05, baritone selections, 9:35, soprano recital, 9:45, baritone recital.

WOR (Newark): 11-15, home garden hints, 7, talk on musical appreciation, 8:15, KDKA (Pittsburgh): 8:15, concert by KDKA orchestra, 8:30, current events, 8:45, fashion talk, 7:30, "Spring and a Young Man's Fancy," 8:30, vocal and instrumental concert.

PROF. JOHNSON TO SPEAK

Prof. Franklin W. Johnson of Columbia University will address the fourth meeting of the year of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, to be held on Saturday, April 14, at 1 o'clock, in the Boston City Club.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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## MINISTERS REFUTE WET PROPAGANDA

(Continued from Page 1)

from the prohibition law in some places as we expected, because we are not having as good enforcement as we expected. The way to get better results is not to weaken the law, but to strengthen the enforcement.

Having outlawed the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquor, it is now our job to outlaw the illegal traffic.

**Facing Test of Strength**

We are facing a test of strength between the organized Government and the bootlegger. In order to make prohibition secure, we must retain a statute that can be enforced. The Volstead Law and the Mullan-Gage Law provide themselves to be enforceable by the United States marshal.

Eighty-three per cent of all the cases brought in the federal and state courts result in convictions. The Volstead Law and the Mullan-Gage Law provide themselves to be enforceable by the United States marshal.

The repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law by the Legislature of New York, would result in a reign of lawlessness which would make it impossible to enforce the Volstead Law. The State of New York is now collecting which in most cases are sufficient to pay all the expenses of the United States marshal.

If we are to have efficient law enforcement, we must elect officials who are in sympathy with the law. This applies to every officer charged with the enforcement of the criminal law, from the judge on the bench to the constable in the rural village. Fines of \$1 for confessed bootleggers do not inspire respect for law. Deputy sheriffs who are bootleggers are not much of a terror to evil doers. We call upon our constituents to vote for a person for law enforcement duty who is not pledged in advance to enforce the whole of the criminal law impartially.

We commend President Harding and the Administration at Washington for their emphatic insistence that the law shall be enforced to the limit and we will have our support in their alleged intention of making Broadway so dry that a "camel from Sahara will feel at home here."

We disapprove the memorial sent to Congress by the New York Legislature asking that body to legalize beer and light wine as being a recommendation for nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment. It will be impossible to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment if the brewers are running. We disapprove Governor Smith's recommendation that Congress legalize beer that is "non-intoxicating" in fact for no person for law enforcement duty who is not pledged in advance to enforce the whole of the criminal law impartially.

Prohibition was the result of more than a century of fighting. A prohibition society was organized in America as early as 1808, when drinking men banded themselves together for self-protection from their appetites. Many organizations have fought bravely and effectively. It is worthy of note that the Prohibition Party, which was organized September, 1869, was for many years the only militant organization to smite the liquor traffic, hip and thigh, and it is also worthy of note that the party did not win its swan song, like the old Abolition Party, until it had it had struggled and bled for had been written into the Constitution of the Nation.

We would suggest as helpful to law enforcement that pressure be brought to bear upon the public press to give us a fair deal and give as much prominence to the facts in favor of prohibition as those which are against it.

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## NEW ENGLAND RUM RING IS HINTED

Federal Office Has Summoned 15 Men Following Exposure of Canadian Liquor Trade

Investigations by a federal grand jury, which will begin in Boston tomorrow, are expected to reveal the activities of a number of prominent New England men who are said to have been financing rum running from Canada to the United States. Fifteen or more summonses have been sent out from the office of the United States district attorney requiring the presence of witnesses at the investigation.

The grand jury proceedings are expected to be held in the federal court building, and a mass of evidence has been collected by federal agents attached to the district attorney's office and working under the direction of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice.

While grand jury proceedings are secret and no official report of such activities can be gained until arrests have been made and become a matter of public record, it is known that large quantities of liquor are constantly being shipped to the United States by water and smuggled ashore.

The shipping of this liquor from either the British Isles or the United States or British possessions either north or south is a process necessitating large expenditures, it is conceded, and one of the principal objects of the present investigation is to reveal the source of some of this capital.

The recent sinking of the ship John Dwight off the Massachusetts shore not far from Vineyard Haven in what is thought may have been a fight between rum runners, and the activities of other smuggling craft, may also be a subject of investigation, it is believed.

With the perfecting of various secret syndicates for financing liquor smuggling, rivalry between the various illicit organizations is thought to be causing a bitter struggle within the ranks of liquor law violators, revealing to federal investigators the workings of these bands, and leading to their downfall.

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## SERVICE CHARGE AGAIN UNDER FIRE

Rates Revision Plea Is Before Utilities Board

Discussion of the propriety, justice and economics of the levy of a service charge by gas and electric companies continued today before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities. It has been before the department almost constantly for more than a year now and in its present phase is represented by a petition of citizens for revision of rates.

The concerns involved are the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company, the Eastern Electric Company, the Boston Edison Company, the Electric Company and the Suburban Gas Electric Company. They have been authorized to levy a fixed service charge against which protest is made on the ground that it means an increase of rates for the small consumer.

The attitude of the companies is that the service charge is economically wise as a means to allocating cost of service. The attitude of the department is that it is at least theoretically correct and should be tried out. The answer has not yet been made, but counsel for both sides today put in additional masses of statistics.

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## MR. BENTON TO PUSH MATERNITY ACT TEST

Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, left for Washington today, where it is understood that he will make preparations to prosecute the case of the Commonwealth before the United States Supreme Court, to test the constitutionality of the federal Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Act.

He was accompanied by Alexander Lincoln, assistant attorney-general. It was stated at the Governor's office that Mr. Benton consulted with the chief executive and went with his approval to the question of travel without the approval of the Governor. Mr. Benton formed one of the central points of the controversy of last week over the appointment of J. Weston Allen to be special counsel in the case which he prepared when Attorney-General.

It is believed that Mr. Benton will solve the problem by taking up the case himself. The new director said he would attempt to solve the high rent problem of the Boston office; cause a survey to be made of veteran employment conditions in the district; study to obtain the best method of expediting compensation claims now pending in the Boston office; attempt to interest more veterans in government insurance; and carry out Director Hines' orders for strict economy.

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## RAYMOND POINCARÉ CONSIDERS FRENCH POSITION WEAKENED

(Continued from Page 1)

troil of the Rhineland. Neither the French Government nor the French people will, in my opinion, ever accept the idea of sacrificing French control of the Rhineland for the irresponsible control of the League sitting at Geneva, without an army and without means of action. Both the Rhineland and the Ruhr will be occupied to some extent by the French until there is complete satisfaction on the part of Germany, and there appears less hope of an agreement with England on these points than on any other.

However, the prospect of the renewal of better relations between the Channel countries is welcomed. England may consent to examine again the reparations problem with France. Here, it is generally felt that it is absurd not to permit England to participate in framing a new pact with Germany. The unity of the allied front is an essential condition of European peace.

**Understanding With Britain**

It is to be hoped that there will be no more foolish talk of thrusting England from the concert of the European states. The French Government only results in persuading France that a preliminary to any arrangement with Germany is an understanding with England, it will have fulfilled a useful purpose.

Belgium, somewhat alarmed at what has been done behind its back, has asked for an explanation and M. Poincaré has invited Mr. Theunis, Premier, and Henri Jaspar, Foreign Minister of Belgium, respectively, to Paris. It is suggested that afterwards England and Italy should be invited to a conference. If there can be a general agreement on a reparations plan, Germany cannot resist. But in foreseeing a series of interallied conferences, followed by a conference with Germany, one must be careful not to allow his hopes to run too high. Reaction against this optimism is inevitable in France.

**Four Workers Are Decorated by Governor Cox**

Paying tribute to their heroism and sacrifice in the service of humanity, Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, today conferred medals upon four workers of the Near East Relief and expressed the gratification of the Commonwealth that it can claim such citizens.

The medals, which are struck off for distinguished service in the relief work, were bestowed at a brief ceremony in the Council Chamber at the State House. Dr. James L. Barton, national chairman of the Near East Relief, emphasized the heroism displayed by the workers under his leadership, declaring that many wear the Victoria Cross for less deeds than have been performed.

The four workers decorated were Miss Irene Gaylord and Miss Ruth G. Woodies, both of Worcester; Mrs. Jeanette W. Emrich of Framingham, Mass.; and Miss Milton D. Brown of Malden. Invocation was offered by Edward A. Horton, chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate. Dr. W. A. Bartlett, Massachusetts chairman of the Near East Relief, presided.

**MORE COMMUNITY FIELD DAYS FAVORED**

HARTFORD, Conn., April 10 (Special)—The Connecticut State Board of Education, believing that play is an important factor in education and that community recreation contributes to a fuller community life, is urging the schools and committees of the State to have field days, and has issued a booklet designed to assist those in arranging such events by outlining recreational programs.

"The many changes in modern life," says A. B. Meredith, Commissioner of Education, "have brought about a corresponding change in our amusements. The old community spirit is in danger of dying out. At a time when we suffer from too many ready-made and commercializing amusements there is need for us to emphasize the simple pleasures in which everyone may have a part."

The privilege and opportunity of helping to make his own amusements should not be denied to any child. He is entitled to the right to play because he is a child; he is entitled to take some measure of responsibility because he will soon be a citizen."

**REAL ESTATE DINNER**

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange will hold its metropolitan improvement dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Tuesday, April 24. The subjects of traffic, union terminal, new tunnels, bridges, and electrification of railroads will be discussed by leading engineers, and exhaustive plans shown by means of stereoscopic views. That this meeting has aroused the interest of business men in Boston's future development is evinced by advance applications for more than 100 reservations.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**

C. F.



## PARTY QUARRELS THREATEN TO OUST KEMALIST MINISTRY

Controversies Cause Uneasiness  
at Angora—Turkish Papers  
Condemn Government

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, April 9.—Part of the Turkish press predicts failure for the Lausanne conference, which is soon to resume its sittings, and to forestall it a demand is made that hostilities should be resumed. Official Angora, however, favors the allied proposals. Meantime intestine controversies and party quarrels rage violently, threatening to bring about the overthrow of the Kemal Government.

The Turkish papers attribute the existing situation to the Kemal bureaucracy and foreign underground activities. The Iftisad Party is charged with fomenting passions and receiving a considerable subsidy from foreign sources to organize an overwhelming opposition.

### Opposition to Angora

Ilari criticizes Angora for acting with carelessness in administering Constantinople's affairs. Colossal officials, being merely concerned about their subsistence, smile to right and left, it says, and in an endeavor to gain favor in political circles lose the confidence of the nation. As a result, harmony disappears and many government supporters drift to the opposition. With the ostensible purpose of reviving unity under different forms they attempt to turn public opinion against Angora and for this they utilize the press.

Tevhid lays emphasis on the inaction and indifference of the Kemalists in reforming the lamentable state of thousands of Turks exposed to the ills of unemployment and starvation. It finds fault with Angora for its mild dealing with Islam and says that a law recently promulgated by the Government is intended to safeguard "Christian assassins against penalty."

### Chester Scheme Criticized

Tevhid desires to see Christians put under a different set of laws. To avoid destruction, Christians in Constantinople are gradually adopting Islam. Some 20 Greek women recently petitioned for a change of faith and before getting an official answer to their applications they discarded their Christian-like garments, dressed like Turkish women, and performed their devotions according to Islam.

Angora has decided to accept validity of the cases tried at Constantinople during the Allied occupation, except those judged by courts-martial and allied tribunals. An engineer, Servet Bey, a deputy of Ardahan, criticizes the Chester scheme, finding it disastrous for Turkey. Admiral Chester's conditions, says the deputy, are heavy and place the Turks in a position of servitude. Therefore he demands that the scheme should undergo changes before it is ratified.

## JOVAN PLAMENATZ EXPELLED FROM ITALY

By Special Cable

ROME, April 9.—The Italian Government has expelled from Italy Jovan Plamenatz, former Montenegrin Premier, who a few months ago proclaimed himself Regent of Montenegro, because of his anti-Jugoslav propaganda in Italy. Mr. Plamenatz has left Naples, bound for New York, where he expects to settle.

Before leaving he declared that the Jugoslav delegates at the Abbazia conference informed Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, that unless the Italian Government expelled him and repressed the Montenegrin propaganda, they would not return to Abbazia. Mr. Plamenatz declared that he would intensify his pro-Montenegrin propaganda in America.

## GERMANS CAUSING TROUBLE IN MEMEL

BERLIN, April 9 (By The Associated Press).—Dispatches received from Memel say the Lithuanian authorities have taken strong measures to suppress a general strike called by the German inhabitants in protest against the incorporation of the Memel region into Lithuania.

A state of siege has been declared and the German-Lithuanian "Heimatbund" organization, which was responsible for the strike, has been proscribed and two of its leading members arrested. A monument of Emperor William I at Memel was thrown off its base on Saturday night, and according to late dispatches Lithuanian troops today broke up a mass meeting of Germans at Spitzhut, near Memel.

## ITALIAN PRINCESS WEDS ARMY OFFICER

ROME, April 9 (By The Associated Press).—Princess Yolanda, eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, was married today to Count Calvi di Bergolo, a captain of cavalry who holds a decoration for bravery in the World War.

The civil ceremony, which took place at 10:30 o'clock in the Grand Hall of the Quirinal Palace was followed immediately by the celebration of the religious rites in the Pauline Chapel, also within the Quirinal.

**ROSE FAHNE SUPPRESSED**  
BERLIN, April 9.—The police authorities have ordered the Rose Fahne (the Red Flag) to suspend publication for a fortnight. The notice was issued under the law dealing with the protection of the Republic. The newspaper recently had been advocating the overthrow of the Government and the establishment of a dictatorship by the proletariat.

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## PREVENTION OF WAR WOMEN VOTERS' AIM

(Continued from Page 1)

of the convention tomorrow morning. Indicates a somewhat smaller attendance than last year, when 3000 women went to Baltimore.

The delegates in the conference of efficiency in government today heard the civil service dubbed "old fashioned" by Lent D. Upson, director of Detroit Bureau of Government, and its morale termed "none too high" by W. E. Mosher of the Institute for Public Administration, New York City. Both speakers declared that the greatest obstacle to the betterment of civil service is the protection which they said it affords to inefficient workers.

Mr. Upson said: Civil service has been a great aid in eliminating political favoritism for government. Today, however, incompetency is a greater danger than political influence. The modern city is a complicated and technical organization requiring the services of especially trained men and women. There must be the possibility of changing this personnel rapidly if it proves inefficient. Old-time civil service, with notable exceptions, has been slow to recognize the changing conditions which call for a drastic revision of what we know as civil service. It still thinks in terms of bi-partisan politics and it must learn to think in terms of nonpartisan politics. It thinks of academic examinations for clerks instead of the expert qualifications of technicians and of protecting appointees from dismissal rather than in protecting the public from the incompetent.

**Direct National Primary**  
In the conference plans were discussed for presentation to the convention for support of election of the president of the United States by a direct, national primary, for study of the mayor-council, commission and commission-manager forms of local government.

The monopoly of federal courts by men came in for severe criticism by Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers League, before the Child Welfare Conference. Mrs. Kelley said:

The adjournment of Congress without referring a federal child labor amendment to the states for ratification illustrates afresh the injustice to women and children that follows upon the monopoly of the courts by men. Twice in recent years has the Supreme Court of the United States decided that federal laws, duly passed by Congress and signed by the President, to afford the equal protection of the law to wage-earning children throughout our country are unconstitutional.

Naturally no woman had any share in deciding either of these cases, for no woman has ever been appointed to any federal court. The burden of labor of passing a joint resolution through Congress and getting it ratified by the states falls, however, largely upon women as the strain of the enactment of the two congressional bills did before.

Plans for advancing the proposed federal child labor amendment shared the time of the conference with a discussion on the enactment of the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill.

The economic causes of war and

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commercial development in Europe, which affects the United States, was discussed by Prof. Edward M. Earle of Columbia University and Frederick J. Libby, general secretary of the National Council on Co-operation to Prevent War. In the conference on war prevention a resolution endorsing the international court of justice will probably be sent to the convention.

There are at least 1000 women serving on school boards, according to the estimate of Mrs. Ernest J. Mott, member of the San Francisco School Board, who presided over the educational conference, at which were discussed means of getting more women on boards and the consolidation of the rural school system.

An intensive survey of the Rochdale co-operatives will be made by the committee on living costs, according to an announcement at its conference this afternoon by the chairman, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan. The committee will also ask the convention for endorsement of an amendment to the Federal Regulatory Act restoring to the Federal Trade Commission its authority for investigation.

It is unlikely that the committee on social hygiene will ask for endorsement of any of the specific legislation proposed in its general session today and put off for discussion in the closed session tonight.

### Wary of Eugenics

"I regard this as a great lay organization, whose function is not to endorse or oppose issues upon which doctors are not yet well informed or generally agreed," said Mrs. Webster in an interview for The Christian

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Science Monitor. "Some of the eugenics proposals made to us are not supported by sufficient clinical information to make it advisable for us even to consider them. I feel that we should adhere to our broad general program on social hygiene."

Dr. William F. Snow of New York, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, Mass., and Dr. Daisy Robinson, of the United States Health Service, were the main speakers.

One of the most interesting conferences of the day was that on uniform laws in which representatives of the various states reported on the equalizing laws which the league has introduced to wipe out legal discriminations against women.

The conference on women in industry dealt mainly with unemployment and insurance and benefits, the speakers being Bryce Stewart, of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago, John B. Andrews and Mrs. Irene Osgood Andrews, of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

All of the committees will meet in closed sessions this evening to frame the programs which the convention will be asked to endorse. The main

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ITALIANS ORGANIZING  
NEW INTERNATIONAL  
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## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DROPS AS PLAYGROUNDS ARE OPENED

4601 Municipal Children's Centers in Operation in 1922  
—Decline in Junior Court Cases Marked

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9.—That the reduction of juvenile crime and delinquency is in direct proportion to the development of municipal playgrounds throughout the United States, is a fact indicated in the returns from a national questionnaire recently circulated by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. Inquiries were sent to more than 2400 cities in the United States and Canada. Replies were received from 1053. Many cities which failed to respond are known to be carrying on public recreation of some type.

In St. Louis, a decrease of 75 per cent in the number of juvenile court cases was reported in a single district after the establishment of a playground. According to the manager of the Edison Light Company of Duluth, breakages of street electric lights on Halloween dropped 77 per cent as compared with the year before because of the municipal Halloween program. In St. Paul, playground directors saved 75 boys from going to the reformatory and from repeating their offenses. In Yakima, Wash., as well as other Texas villages in the district.

As a result of a Passaic, N. J., recreation hall where 68 basket ball teams have their games, the judge of the juvenile court is seriously considering closing up shop. The boys are so busy at play they have no time to get into trouble.

The national inquiry shows that 505 cities maintained 4601 play centers in 1922. The total number of workers employed was 10,857. Of these 2026 were employed throughout the year, an increase of 478, or 30 per cent over the year-round workers in 1921. Chicago spent over \$1,500,000 for municipal recreation last year, the report shows. New York appropriated over \$408,000; Philadelphia, more than \$311,000.

The Association reports that 14,000 requests for help were answered by correspondence and consultation at its New York headquarters. The Recreation Congress at Atlantic City last October was attended by 567 delegates from 207 cities in the United States and from two foreign countries. Ten state campaigns for compulsory physical education in the schools were conducted and 163 cities were served by field secretaries.

## News in Brief

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Strenuous opposition to the proposed establishing of a factory for the manufacture of work shirts in the state prison, has caused the warden, James Devine, to defer further action pending conference with Gov. Charles R. Mabey. Governor Mabey recently approved the prison factory plan.

San Antonio, Tex.—Completion of the second unit of the Texas Central Power Company's dam over the Guadalupe River, near Cuero, Tex., has been announced at the company's offices here. The dam, which will be the largest in the State, will generate power for the Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills and other Cuero industries, light the city, and supply current for Victoria, Yorktown, and Nördheim, as well as other Texas villages in the district.

Denver, Col.—The average cost of education annually per pupil in the Colorado public schools, based upon the average daily attendance, is \$129.93, or \$91.16, based upon the total enrollment, according to compilations made by the State Immigration Department from data obtained in the records of the state Superintendent of Public Instruction. These averages are for the school year ending July 1, 1922.

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## ARKANSAS TO CLEAR LEGISLATIVE TANGLE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 8 (Special Correspondence).—The Arkansas General Assembly will be convened in special session about May 1, for the purpose of straightening out many legislative matters which were left in a jam at the closing of the regular session March 8, after a three-cornered fight participated in by Governor Thomas C. McRae, the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Road legislation, taxation measures and provisions for the maintenance and improvement of the state penal and charitable institutions will be included in the call for the special session, the Governor said.

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## AMERICA'S LACK OF FOLK SONGS LAID TO PAUCITY OF EMOTIONS

Dr. Davison Deplores the Search for Complex Art—Says Simple Melodies Are Indices of a Nation

Dr. Archibald T. Davison spoke in the Sanders Theater, this afternoon, in the closing lecture of the course for the Radcliffe endowment fund upon "The Folk Song." "We have no American folk songs," he said, "because we have not one great national emotion for them to grow out of. As a nation we have never had a defeat or a disaster of sufficient proportions to generate the kind of emotion that results in folk songs. Nationally, we have very few emotions; we are tremendously sentimental, but folk songs do not in general represent sentimentality; they are characterized by emotion."

Miss Mabel Daniels, the well-known musician and composer, a graduate of Radcliffe, presided. Laura Littlefield, also a Radcliffe graduate, sang, and a chorus of Radcliffe and Harvard students rendered folk songs typical of different countries.

Dr. Davison continued, in part: "Except in a few cases, folk songs were not written by anybody. Like 'Topsy,' they 'just grew,' and so they lack for us the human interest which comes with music which was evolved out of some philosophy. Folk songs are much too simple for us."

Children's Books Not Guides  
Where one would think folk songs would be continually sung, namely, among children, they find comparatively few of them. Since publishers cannot copyright a folk song, children's music books are too often filled with artificial, made-to-order tunes, rather than with folk melodies, which children have always loved. Possessing no national music of our own, we fill the vacuum of our musical experience with a mass of sound and fury, signifying little other than a large financial return to Broadway music publishers. The American public in general, instead of seeking in art fundamental simplicities, such as are found in the folk songs of all nations, pursue the superficial, the spectacular, and the new.

A folk song is a melody which was not written by any composer, but grew out of the experience and the emotions of some individual; this melody was taken up by others, and eventually became the common property of a group, and, finally, of one or more nations. These melodies are always simple, usually made up of rhythmic patterns and are characterized by spontaneity and

simplicity. The structure and melodic substance of many folk songs would lead us to suppose that they were produced without any particular thought as to their content, whereas others have been so altered by the action of time and by unscrupulous editors that they little resemble their primitive form. It may be said that folk tunes of the less civilized nations retain longer their original character.

Three Musical Streams  
There have been three great streams of music which have overflowed into various fields of musical composition: first, the Gregorian chant; second, the Reformation chorale; and third, the folk song.

Folk songs are as old as humanity itself; and new folk songs are being made today, perhaps. Their influence on musicians has been greater than any other single force in music, and they are very few of the great composers who have not been moved to use them as a basis for composition. Haydn, Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Glinka, Weber, Chopin, Brahms, Dvorak and Tchaikovsky, as well as the later Russian composers, have found in folk songs a constant source of inspiration and have not hesitated to quote them freely in their music.

There was, perhaps, when it was written, need of the injunction "Sing unto the Lord a new song," but we take that injunction too literally, I believe. Would we not be more content if we ceased running after complex and half understood forms of art, and gave ourselves to the simple appeal of this lovely music?

## Music in Boston

### "Walküre" and "Fledermaus"

The Wagnerian Opera Festival presented "Die Walküre" at the Boston Opera House Saturday afternoon, with Eduard Moerike conducting and the following principals:

Stegmann,.....Heinrich Knotz  
Wotan.....Theodor Lattermann  
Sieglinde.....Marcella Roser  
Hunding.....Edmund Scherzer  
Brünnhilde.....Ella Aisen  
Fricka.....Ella Aisen

The second of the "Ring" cycle is the favorite opera of a great many people. It is also considered by a considerable number the high mark of Wagner's genius. There is much reason in both this preference and the matter of opinion. They probably account for the fact that "Walküre" is so often given, when the rest of the "Ring" is comparatively neglected; and the repetitions serve as reminders of the superior dramatic intensity and the closely woven musical texture of this music drama.

The familiarity of the opera also imposes a burden on any company that undertakes its production. It is fair and just to say that although Saturday's performance disclosed no outstanding vocal, orchestral or histrionic merits, it was, nevertheless, a well rounded and satisfying presentation. Mr. Knotz was at his best as to both voice and acting, and Mr. Lattermann (the program said it was Mr. Schorr) likewise excelled his previous impersonations, making Wotan as prescient as a well-disciplined husband can be, and trying at the same time to maintain a just intonation. Mme. Metzger invested Fricka with dignity and refrained from shrilling her curtain lecture. Mme. Aisen was something less than a complete embodiment of young strength and youth, yet she observed the tradition of Brünnhilde, acted with intelligence and sang skillfully. Mme. Roser was an appealing Sieglinde, and she, too, sang well. Mr. Scherzer's Hunding was a little too reminiscent of his father, Mr. Moerike, who mightily and successfully succeeded in producing considerable orchestral expressiveness and beauty.

The opera on Saturday evening was Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus." Once again the performance was of general excellence, although the demands made upon the singing actors were of an entirely different character from those of the Wagnerian repertory. The opera served to show the versatility of the company and was sung with as much care and attention to detail as the others of the week. The performance was full of the gay Viennese mood and in spite of the unfamiliar language much of the humor of the book was intelligible to the audience.

### Gabrilowitsch

Ossip Gabrilowitsch gave a recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, playing the following works of Chopin: Etude, E major, op. 10; Valse, A minor; Valse, A flat major; Sonata, B flat minor; 12 preludes, op. 28; Mazurka, B minor; Nocturne, D flat major, and Scherzo, op. 20. Mr. Gabrilowitsch comes seldom to the concert platform nowadays. His performance yesterday was of a quality to make one wish he came oftener. Apparently his career as an orchestra conductor was not impaired his pianistic ability. He displayed the old power, facility and sense of beauty. Indeed, without it he could hardly

### Thomas-Nyiregyhazi

Last night, in Symphony Hall, John Charles Thomas and Erwin Nyiregyhazi joined in a program of songs and piano music. Mr. Thomas sang arias by Leoncavallo and Verdi and songs in French and English. Mr. Nyiregyhazi played pieces by Liszt, MacDowell, Mozart and Godowsky. There was little either in the program or in the performance of it to require comment. Mr. Thomas sang the arias with becoming emotion and his French songs with a somewhat exaggerated sweetness. Mr. Nyiregyhazi seemed to regard the piano in an unfriendly spirit, for he smote it unmercifully in Liszt's Fantasia and Fugue on "B-A-C-H" and his transcription of the "Erl-King."

Among his French songs Mr. Thomas included an old air newly fitted out with an accompaniment by Arnold Bax. This accompaniment was the most interesting thing on the program, for as it seems to have nothing in particular to do with the air to which it was played, it might as well have been almost any other melody as well. It would be a novel and interesting experience for some courageous singer to give an entire program of songs to this one accompaniment. We have been favored this evening with a piano recital in the key of C sharp minor. Ten or perhaps 20 songs to one accompaniment would add just the piquant touch necessary to reawaken our somewhat jaded musical appetites as the long season draws to a close.

### Mr. Ricalde's Recital

Ramon Ricalde, Spanish tenor, gave a recital in Symphony Hall Saturday evening, assisted by Helen E. Connor, soprano. Mr. Ricalde sang Spanish songs by Alvarez, Hago, and Guetera, also arias of Leoncavallo and Puccini. Miss Connor sang an aria by Puccini, and songs by Mrs. Beach, Kreisler, and Logan.

Unknown in Boston and almost unappreciated, these singers were greeted by an audience far more enthusiastic than numerous. Mr. Ricalde's voice has an unusually beautiful quality—it has a lightness and tonal glow which far-famed tenors might envy. He commands no strong emotions, but rather a smooth melodic felicity. He was at his best in the songs his native Spain. Vocally, Miss Connor is gifted with remarkable volume and potential dramatic color. She lacks versatility of style.

### Boston Concert Calendar

This evening the Wagnerian Opera Festival will open its second week at the Boston Opera House with "Tannhäuser." The repertory for the rest of the week follows:  
Tuesday, "Metastaser."  
Wednesday, "Die Walküre."  
Thursday, "Lohengrin."  
Friday, "Götterdämmerung."  
Saturday evening, "Fidelio."  
Thursday evening, April 12, in San

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Sacramento  
6:30 P.M.  
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"FORT SUTTER"  
"CAPITAL CITY"  
EXCELLENT MEALS—BATHS—SCENIC BEAUTY  
THE DELIGHT OF TOURISTS  
CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

## MAINE STATE TAX RATE ANNOUNCED

Appropriations of \$18,340,000  
Call for Rate of 7 1/4 and 6 3/4 Mills in 1923-1924

AUGUSTA, Me., April 9 (Special).—An inventory of the appropriations made by the eighty-first Maine Legislature, which prorogued on Saturday, indicates that the total amount of money for the State to expend in the next two years is approximately \$18,340,000 and that the state tax rate for 1923 and 1924 will be respectively 7 1/4 and 6 3/4 mills.

The initiated 48-hour bill for women and children was found to have the requisite number of signatures and so must go before the people for their approval.

The Gardner bill, which provides for a 48-hour week for minors under 16 was passed.

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## UNITED MOVE ASKED FOR RIGHT THINKING

Dr. Muzzey Addresses Boston Ethical Society—"Past Radicalism, Today's Reform"

Dr. David Saville Muzzey, professor of history at Columbia and leader of the New York Ethical Society, addressed the Boston Ethical Society members yesterday on the subject of "The Crusade Against Wrong Thinking." He said in part:





## Be Kind to Animals Week

THE bay pony, Midget, put his ears forward and listened eagerly. His little mistress, Irma, was talking to the head stableman about the horses which were to be shipped that day, and Midget had no intention of missing a word.

"Yes, miss," the pony overheard the man say, "they're going to a good home. Canada is just as fine a country as the United States, you know. They have a Be Kind to Animals Week there, too."

Irma's face took on a teasing expression. "Oh, do they? And then, what about Norway?" For Vinji had come to America from Norway and was always praising that Scandinavian kingdom.

"Norway hasn't quite come to that," Vinji replied, loyal to his own country. "But it is good to its animals. Do you want to come now and say good-by to the horses?"

Irma nodded and skipped along with Vinji, while Midget followed close behind. They crossed the paddock to where the horses were standing together, all of them full of expectancy at the sight of Irma, who was sure to give them some more of the good things from one to the other, giving each a lump of sugar and a farewell pat.

But, after Irma had gone, Midget stayed behind. He had some business of his own to attend to in connection with this going-away business. He had not listened for nothing to the talk between Irma and Vinji. These horses were apt merely to tolerate him in the good-natured way that older boys treat a small brother! But today Midget frisked around the edge of the band, arching his pretty little head and looking wise.

"What's up, Midget?" inquired one of the four black horses, the one who

was always more sociable than the others. Midget replied promptly: "You fellows are going to the Three-Bar Ranch today, and I want to send a report to the horses who went up there last year."

"Report of what?" This question came from the splendid dappled gray, he of the long tail and white face. And it was put in quite a respectful manner. The horses realized now that the bay pony was in earnest.

"Report of the work which had only been started here when they left last year. They were ever so interested in it and they will want to know about it. You see, today is the beginning of Be Kind to Animals Week, so it is a good time for you to travel. But, with all the attention you are sure to get on the way, because of this week, please don't forget by the time you get up into Canada to tell them these things."

And then Midget proceeded to set forth, in language picturesque for a pony, some of the good things he had learned from his thoughtful little mistress; some accounts he had overheard from other horses, when he had been driven into the village; as well as incidents he had seen with his own observant and alert eyes.

"Tell them, too," Midget concluded, after he had explained how many boys and girls were members of humane societies, bands of mercy, Jack London clubs, and animal rescue leagues, and of the thoughtful things they did for the comfort of animals, "that I wasn't just one week in the year they're being good to us. There are so many boys and girls helping now, that I guess it won't be long before, instead of Be Kind to Animals Week, we will have 'Be Kind to Animals Year.' With an expectant little toss of his mane, the bay pony cantered off to the stable.

## MESOPOTAMIAN RAILWAY LINES TO BE HANDED OVER TO IRAK

Last Year's Cost to British Government Reached £533,000—Iraq Will Govern Roads That England Owns

By LEONARD STEIN  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 20.—Parliament has recently been placed under the disagreeable necessity of voting the sum of £463,000 by way of subsidy to the Mesopotamian railways for the financial year which is just about to close. This, with the £70,000 originally estimated, raises the year's cost of the Mesopotamian railways to the British taxpayer to no less than £533,000. Capital expenditure of £300,000 had similarly to be provided for in the estimates for 1921-1922. It is generally agreed that this state of affairs cannot continue, and the future of the Iraq railways has been the subject of close consideration on the part of the Government.

The railway system in Mesopotamia has been greatly enlarged since the outbreak of war. In 1914 the only line in the country was a section of the Baghdad railway from Baghdad northward to Samarra. The Iraq system now includes 185 miles of line from Baghdad to Shargat.

There still remain, however, two important meter gauge lines constructed during the British occupation. The first of these is the Euphrates Valley line from Baghdad to Basra—a total length of 352 miles; the second is 102 miles in length, from Baghdad to Khanikin on the Persian frontier.

Thus the whole system may be roughly pictured as consisting of three main lines radiating from Baghdad, the first northward to Shargat, with a possible extension to Mosul; the second, northward to the Persian frontier, and the third, southward to the Persian Gulf. These three lines, with their subsidiaries, make up a total of a little over 700 miles, as compared with 945 miles at the beginning of 1920, and a maximum of 1113 miles during the war.

It is felt, however, that the limit of reduction has now been reached. The Baghdad-Shargat line is a section of the Baghdad railway, and its future is therefore more a matter of local concern. The future of this great international enterprise is still uncertain. Meanwhile, it is generally agreed that the Baghdad-Shargat section having been completed, it would be a shortsighted policy to dismantle it, more especially as the Turkish threat to Mosul gives it a definite military value.

In favor of the Baghdad-Basra line it is argued that it taps the Euphrates Valley, one of the most promising areas in Iraq, and a potential producer of rice, cotton, and cereals on a very considerable scale.

The Baghdad-Khanikin line, on the other hand, serves the important trade route between Iraq and Persia, and also caters for the Moslem pilgrims of the Shah sect who come in great numbers from Persia to visit the famous shrines of Kerbelah and Nejjf.

Lines to Be Handed Over to Iraq  
It has, therefore, been decided that, at least for the present all three lines should be left as they are. On the other hand, it is felt that the time has come when the working of the railways should be handed over to the Government of Iraq. The railways will thenceforth be worked by the Iraq Government on its own financial responsibility, though it will still have

## WEEKS WAR BUDGET DISPUTED; MANY EXPENSES HELD OMITTED

Peace Group Cites Public Debt, Panama Canal Item, and River and Harbors Money

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The charge made by the Secretary of War in a statement issued yesterday that only the chart got out by the Bureau of the Budget showing the expenses of the Government is to be relied upon has called forth a reply from the National Council for the Prevention of War in defense of the chart got out by the Bureau of Efficiency, which had been used as the basis of its statement regarding the cost of the military branches of the Government and an explanation of the way in which the seeming differences arise.

The report says: "The difference between these two estimates arises from two facts. The Bureau of Efficiency, following the Rosa plan of estimating government expenditures, bases its calculations upon net expenditures for each department. The explanation of the way in which its estimates upon the gross expenditures, including in its total the fullest estimated cost of practically every self-sustaining activity, such as the Post Office, and expenses more than offset by receipts, such as the Panama Canal appropriation."

It was announced that 30 Belgian graduate students will enter American universities next autumn under the Foundation's exchange plan.

## MINERS RETURNING TO WORK IN WALES

Strike Succeeds to Such Extent That Federation Claims It Has Doubled Membership

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 9.—Fifty thousand Rhondda Valley miners, who went on strike last week to compel all mine operatives to join the Miners' Federation, are returning to work today as a result of the meetings held last Saturday. This strike has succeeded to such an extent that the federation is able to claim its membership has been doubled. On the other hand, although the strike has cost the workers £60,000 in wages and the coal trade more than double this amount in earnings, it has failed to win in the mechanical and surface workers' association, which remains independent of the federation.

The miners have been well advised to take the course they are now adopting, as two of their lodges declined to join in the movement and the indebtedness caused by the stoppage of years ago is still so serious that Rhondda Valley grocery and provision dealers have felt obliged to discontinue credit transactions, which has hit numbers of families hard.

The attempt is now being made to keep up the membership of the federation by a periodical examination of underground workers' cards, to enable men in arrears with subscriptions to be turned back.

## RAYMOND POINCARÉ THANKS CANADIANS

MONTREAL, Que., April 5 (Special Correspondence).—The Rev. Canon Shaford, chairman of the Canadian Vimy Memorial Church Committee, has received a letter signed by Raymond Poincaré, French Premier, thanking the Canadians for their establishment of the Vimy Memorial Church, which is to be inaugurated during the summer. "I have been informed of the admirable effort accomplished by the Reformed churches of Canada on behalf of the Canadian Vimy Memorial Church," says the Premier in his letter.

"No project could be more touching than this. In a few months Canadian pilgrims visiting that hallowed mound will gaze down on the city of Lens, now happy in a garden of bright tiles and new homes. They will catch sight of the roof of your memorial church, and in that building will see the symbol of the ideal for which their heroic kinsfolk fought. Please accept my thanks. The people of France will never forget the help received from the people of Canada, and will see in your memorial church a beautiful tribute to an everlasting fraternity."

The assistance of British advisers and engineers.

The whole of the capital expenditure on these railways, amounting to £15,000,000, has been defrayed by Great Britain. For the present, Iraq is to enjoy the benefit of the railways, without contributing anything to the cost of construction.

The railways themselves are, however, to remain the property of Great Britain, and though their administration is now to be transferred to Iraq, the question of ownership remains. Meanwhile, it is some satisfaction to the British taxpayer to know that in any case no further contribution will henceforth be required of him.

## FOUNDATION GIVES SIX FELLOWSHIPS

American Students Offered Year's Study in Belgian University

NEW YORK, April 9.—Six fellowships covering a year's study in a Belgian University have just been awarded by the fellowship committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation. The fellowships were established to commemorate the work of the foundation.

Not far from this Egyptian temple was another sanctuary, of which only the flagstone floor remains and a few bases of columns. In the foundations, however, in Mesopotamia, the builders had placed precious objects, such as amulets, statuettes of people and animals, wearing apparel, gems, diadems, necklaces, mirrors, cylinders and beautiful vases in stone. Several of the last mentioned bear the names of Mycerinus, of Ounas and of the two Pepsis, and were sent direct from

Excavations at Byblos Disclose Many Curious Relics of Antiquity

Interesting Discoveries Made in Two Ancient Temples, and Autumn Work May Furnish Valuable Knowledge

BEIRUT, Syria, March 10 (Special Correspondence).—M. Pierre Montet, formerly of the French Institute of Oriental Archaeology at Cairo, recently gave an address at the Egyptian Institute, Cairo, describing the excavations he has been carrying out at Byblos on behalf of the Academy of Inscription and Belles-Lettres of Paris, to which body he is to present a detailed report.

M. Montet embellished his lecture by showing illustrations of objects which he has gathered, and which throw fresh light on the economic and religious relations which at an early period existed between Egypt and Syria. He has discovered an ancient temple with colossal statues by Egyptian artists at the entrance. In one of the rooms is the statue of a goddess in the most elaborate style of Egyptian workmanship, and a sacred lake, which has been cleared out.

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## UNFAITHFULNESS TO ARMENIA CHARGED TO UNITED STATES

League of Nations. Therefore, in view of the campaign which was being waged on the subject in the fall of 1919, it was evident that a provisional arrangement had been made with the United States, and on Sept. 5, 1919, France, with the approval of our Government, agreed to send 20,000 troops to Armenia, and on Sept. 8, 1919, Senator Williams offered a resolution in the Senate authorizing the President to send troops to Armenia, to furnish equipment for an Armenian army. This resolution was consolidated with the Lodge Resolution of December, 1918, and a subcommittee of the Senate, under the chairmanship of Mr. Clegg, reported it on Sept. 27 to Oct. 10, 1919.

In view of this action of the Senate, France held back the proposed dispatch of troops to Armenia, and Great Britain refrained, for a similar reason, from furnishing arms and munitions. The conditions which obtained in Armenia at the time of the French withdrawal towards Armenia were well known to the subcommittee. In the light of these facts, you, Mr. President, as chairman of the committee, informed me, in November, 1919, that you would report to the main committee, at once, and specified the nature of the reasons which would lead you to be disposed to make. But you failed to make your report for seven long months, and did not make the report until after the fact, you said you would make.

"Thus, the Government of the United States, of its own free will, injected into the campaign of the League of Nations, thereby delayed for nearly one and one-half years the conclusion of peace between the Allies and Turkey."

The editorial concludes by saying that the Armenians chose willingly to follow Europe, and Europe, after using them for her own ends, deserted them, and that, in view of these facts, it would be an act of unpardonable folly for the Turks to effect a reconciliation with them.

On Titles Not Clear  
The natural resources of Turkey are limited and insignificant, compared to those of America. They appeal to the

from a highly placed personage that the American delegation, under the pressure of religious organizations, may have been misled by the necessity of speaking in a perfunctory way, for the Armenians. The same journal, in an editorial article, compliments warmly the American delegation, and says that the American delegation, under the pressure of religious organizations, may have been misled by the necessity of speaking in a perfunctory way, for the Armenians.

There ought to be a concerted action by American friends of Armenia to bring pressure to bear upon the Government to make Senator King's resolution a fixed part of its Turkish policy.

SIBERIAN FINANCES TO BE RECONSTRUCTED  
VLADIVOSTOK, March 5.—Mr. Karlin, new Commissariat of Finance in the Far East, who has just arrived here from Moscow, has issued a statement explaining that he will be held responsible for reconstructing Siberian finances according to the Soviet theories; and also announcing that he has been instructed to levy and collect taxes, both direct and indirect.

"Besides this," he added, "I am instructed with the task of liquidating all former banking establishments. Among the banks which are to be liquidated are the local state bank, all joint-stock banks, and societies for mutual credit. The latter, if found necessary, will be allowed to continue their work, but only after their reconstruction on Soviet theories. Another thing which it is necessary to do is to clear up the character of the work done by the foreign banks established here and to define their position. For this purpose I am going to summon a meeting of all Government, commercial and private trade organizations in order to work out a plan under which the work of these banks here may be desirable."

Imagination of impoverished Europe. The only profitable concession that may be obtained there is for the exploitation of the oil fields in the Armenian provinces of Erzerum, Van and Bitlis. The only profitable concession that may be obtained there is for the exploitation of the oil fields in the Armenian provinces of Erzerum, Van and Bitlis.

The Turks have already announced their intention to sell, at a sacrifice, the "abandoned" real estate of the Armenians and Greeks whom they have murdered, and of those whom they have driven out of their homes. According to Vakit, the value of these "unclaimed" buildings and lands in Constantinople and its vicinity alone is estimated at \$443,500,000. It is inconceivable, however, that Americans would be interested in that sort of illicit traffic.

On March 3, 1923, Senator King of Utah offered in the Senate a resolution which, after setting forth the legal and moral grounds upon which is based America's interest in Armenia, advocates that "the United States do not resume diplomatic relations with Turkey, or permit its nationals to advance any financial or economic interests in Turkey, until the Turkish Government shall have withdrawn all its military forces and occupation from the territories allocated to Armenia in the Treaty of Sevres and delimited by the President of the United States in conformity with said Treaty, and shall have removed all impediments to the peaceable settlement of Armenians within said territory, and shall have consented to the setting up of an independent Armenian State therein free from any claim of sovereignty or interference by the Turkish Government."

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## SOUTH ATTRACTS TEXTILE PLANTS

Seaboard Report Shows Eastern Men Seek Mill Locations—Alabama Power Lures

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 4 (Special Correspondence).—Practically every manufacturer of textile goods in the east has conducted surveys of conditions relating to milling, labor and climate in the south within the last few months according to a report made by the development department of the Seaboard Airline Railway to the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham and Montgomery.

The investigations have been made with a view to locating factories in the southern states where labor is plentiful, legislative limitations are not highly developed and transportation facilities are not so congested as in the north. The fact that the country for the past few years, according to the report.

The report covering the conditions was signed by Jessie M. Jones, and contained much of encouragement to southern business men, although Mr. Jones pointed out the fact that the south is still the least understood section of the country from an industrial point of view, but expressed the belief that this condition of misapprehension is rapidly changing.

There is a wealth of knowledge of conditions in the south even among the supposedly intelligent business men of the east. Many have the impression that labor in the south is lazy, indifferent, inefficient and untrained, that only mountain people make good mill hands, that the climate and water are not conducive to health, that small children are employed in the mills, that the Negroes are employed in mills in large numbers, that people from the north are socially ostracized, that the Ku Klux Klan is dangerously active, and so on for several pages.

This is indeed ignorance. However, I have noticed a vast improvement in the easterner's knowledge of the south in the past few months. This means that they are in need of expansion room and are making some first hand investigations of conditions. The result is that there is much development in this section and plans for a lot more.

Recently I have been making a survey of the textile manufacturers' expansion plans with regard to how they will touch the south. With very few exceptions these manufacturers state that they have been investigating conditions in this section. Some frankly say they are looking forward to establishing factories in the south. Others state that they will do so as soon as the prices of building materials and machinery are reduced or become more stable. Some are reluctant to talk, but admit their interest in the section. Those who are in a position to advise me state that the woolen and silk industry, as well as the cotton mills, are looking to the south for expansion.

This letter is written that you may realize the necessity of having on hand all of the information you can get with regard to conditions in the south, in Alabama particularly, for the power facilities and developments there seem to make that State particularly attractive.

DANISH MILK INDUSTRY GROWS  
COPENHAGEN, March 16 (Special Correspondence).—Although the Danish milk condensing industry is of comparatively recent growth, it has already assumed important dimensions. Thus the Danish Milk Condensing Company, Naksoev, exported 8000 tons in 1920, 13,000 tons in 1921, and 20,000 tons in 1922, the aggregate value being 42,200,000 kroner. The demand has recently far exceeded the present capacity of the works.

COOL TASTE  
A woman's taste is unfailingly reflected in the minor things of dress

THE gloved hand is so much the mark of the gentleman that it is almost a badge of position to appear appropriately gloved.

Finding heavier gloves impractical for summer, women wear, with grace and perfect taste, Kayser Silk Gloves. There is the opportunity for individuality in wearing these gloves—they are made in every smart style, both long and short.

The number of women is legion who don't fear to have their hands seen at any time, because of the knowledge that they are clad in Kayser Silk Gloves and are suave complete from wrist to finger-tips.

Kayser Silk Gloves can be washed after every wearing—the suds of some mild soap, a gentle rubbing of soiled spots—they look as though they were newly purchased.

Kayser Silk Gloves are worn by the appreciative, the discriminating, women of today. Every superior thing that can go into the making of silk gloves goes into Kayser Silk Gloves. The best raw silk is converted into the silk fabric—and every step in making is done by skilled glove-makers.

Look for the name Kayser to insure getting the best in gloves, underwear, and silk hosiery.

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## RICHARDS HOLDS U. S. INDOOR TITLE

Defeats Hunter, 1922 Champion, in Tennis Final at New York, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9.—Vincent Richards of Yonkers is today holder of the United States indoor lawn tennis championship for the second time after a lapse of four years, as a result of his brilliant victory over F. T. Hunter, 1922 champion, in straight sets, in the final round Saturday at the Seventh Regiment Armory, by a score of 6-1, 6-3, 7-5.

Never has Vincent Richards played any better tennis than he exhibited against Hunter, and the disparity was such that Hunter said after the match that he was below his normal form, when it was only the outstanding skill of the new champion that made it so appear, as Hunter played as well as he has ever done, his service and forehand drive simply failing to affect his opponent as he previously have.

Hunter had service at the start of the first set, and took the first game on a brilliant volley placement. But this was his only victory in the set, as Richards simply played him off his feet in his next service game, by scoring two placements on volleys in a row when Hunter was leading, and then taking the game on the errors of the latter. Then he ran out the set with the loss of only four points more, while Hunter assisted him by making four double faults at critical moments. Richards made only 10 errors in the set, and scored a service ace and five placements to four for Hunter. Hunter made 19 errors in addition to his double faults.

The second set started with Richards again at top speed, winning a love game on his service, and then following with another game when Hunter made four errors, including a double fault. But Hunter brought his game once more to its highest pitch, and, after forcing Richards into errors by his terrific drives off his forehand, broke through in turn. But Richards, who had lost his usual careless manner, continued to drive at Hunter, and the latter dropped his next service game, despite two brilliant placements, and two other shots that looked sure for the same, only to come back from Richards' racket for scores. It was the finest tennis of the day so far, and put Richards into a lead he never lost for the balance of the set. He was content to win on his service after that, and then served two balls that never came back to him, the first landing in the net, and the next wide of the sideline.

Hunter took his next two service games by hard struggles after defeat had been called, and then made his final bid in the best tennis he has ever shown, but all to no avail, as Richards got back every attempt the 1922 champion made for placements, by wonderful court covering, and finally ending the rally with a placement, scoring three of these, and winning the fourth point when Hunter sent a return just outside the backline. Then he held his own for several games, relying on his service, which was becoming more severe as the unsteadiness of Hunter increased. Finally he saw his chance to break through when Hunter made another double fault, and though a desperate rally by Hunter brought the score to deuce, his unsteadiness continued and Richards took the game and the lead. Then he finished with his most spectacular performance.

After Hunter was leading at 30-40, Richards sent across five services. The first landed on its return in the neighborhood of the backstop, the second went by Hunter untouched, for an ace, the third went for a placement on its return from Hunter, and the last two were aces, with the first plowing along the middle line and the next hitting the extreme corner of the court, so that Hunter thought it a fault, and let it go. But the linesman called it in and ended the match. Every one of those points were the result of a service that was better than has ever been shown by anyone but W. T. Tilden and W. M. Johnston, and rarely by them. The point score and analysis:

FIRST SET	
Richards	4 2 4 4 4 20-6
Hunter	1 1 1 1 1 10-15
SA	P O N D F
Richards	1 0 0 0 0 0
Hunter	1 0 0 0 0 0

SECOND SET	
Richards	4 1 1 4 4 24-6
Hunter	1 1 1 1 1 10-15
SA	P O N D F
Richards	1 0 0 0 0 0
Hunter	1 0 0 0 0 0

THIRD SET	
Richards	2 0 4 5 3 4 4 4 24-6
Hunter	1 1 1 1 1 10-15
SA	P O N D F
Richards	1 0 0 0 0 0
Hunter	1 0 0 0 0 0

UNITED STATES INDOOR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Final Round

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated F. T. Hunter, Yonkers, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS SATURDAY

Harvard 6, Boston University 3.  
Yale 5, Providence 4.  
West Point 14, Bowdoin 11.  
Annapolis 8, Vermont 6.  
St. Johns 6, Stevens 5.  
Columbia 16, City College 5.  
Georgia Tech 3, Dartmouth 2.  
Boston College 12, Lafayette 9.  
Wesleyan 19, Rhode Island 5.  
Princeton 15, Lehigh 10.  
Cornell 15, Virginia M. I. 1.  
Penn State 2, Susquehanna 1.  
West Virginia 7, Duquesne 6.

MISS BOWMER MAKES FAST TIME  
HONOLULU, April 9 (By The Associated Press)—Miss Lily Bonner, swimming in a 75-yard pool at Punahoa School, Saturday, broke the world record in the girls' 50-yard free-style race, time 27.4-28. The mark is not official, as the meet was unsanctioned by the A. A. U.

## Los Angeles Awarded 1932 Olympic Games

International Committee Meets in Rome With Many Delegates

ROME, April 9 (By The Associated Press)—The Olympic games for 1932 have been awarded to Los Angeles.

This date was the first available for the United States, because the 1924 games go to Paris and the 1928 games to Amsterdam.

The award was made by the international Olympic committee at the continuation today of its sessions here.

The American claim for the next available award for the games was presented to the committee by W. M. Garland of Los Angeles, one of the American members of the committee. "The United States thinks she has a right to the next available games, because we are one of the great athletic countries of the world," Mr. Garland said.

The inaugural session of the committee meeting here to discuss details in connection with the holding of the games in Paris next year opened yesterday in the historic Palazzo del Campidoglio in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel and was attended by delegates from practically all parts of the world. The formal welcome to the delegates was extended by Signor Gramosci, Royal Commissioner of Rome, who reviewed the history of sport in ancient Rome and remarked that it was fitting that the committee should meet here in view of the historic association of the Rome games ago.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, chairman of the International Olympic committee, in his response outlining the progress made in the holding of the Olympic games during the past three decades since their revival, said practically the whole civilized world was now taking part in the great sports classic. Through these games the peoples of the world had been brought closer together, he said, and there was a greater impulse for cordiality and good will among the nations. He predicted that the coming games would witness the participation of more nations than ever before.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Award of the Olympic games of 1932 to Los Angeles by the international Olympic committee today in Rome marks the final chapter of a long campaign by American athletes, authorities, particularly those in California, to bring the international meet to this country.

Completing a great new stadium and offering attractive inducements, Los Angeles interests made a bid for the 1924 game about a year ago, when it appeared Paris might relinquish its award because of difficulty in obtaining needed governmental appropriations.

Shortly afterward, however, France smoothed out its difficulties and Los Angeles then sought the games for 1928. The international committee meeting last June, decided to accept, instead, the bid of Amsterdam, Holland, explaining that a majority of nations believed economic conditions would make it impossible for European competitors to finance an invasion of America.

At the same time, the committee sanctioned an international meet at Los Angeles in September, 1923, to dedicate the California city's new stadium.

The 1932 Olympics will mark the second time they have been held in this country. The third meet, the Olympic revival in 1896 was held in St. Louis, in 1904, when American competitors, with the advantage of contesting on their own soil, swept the field.

OKLAHOMA EVENS UP WITH MISSOURI, 17 TO 1

NORMAN, Okla., April 8 (Special)—Heavy hitting, which included six home runs, enabled the University of Oklahoma nine to even up for the defeat Friday, by the University of Missouri, by a score of 17 to 1. The game was called in the eighth inning at the request of Missouri.

Missouri's lone score came in the sixth, when Donald Parout '24 hit a home-run drive into right field. Compared to Missouri's single home run, the Sooners made six during the game. Sidney Groom '25, catcher, hit three, A. H. Briscoe '22, two, and George Fox '25 one. Briscoe added to his homers, three singles for a perfect day at the bat with five hits in five times up.

C. E. Morrison '23, Sooner pitcher, held the visitors during the eight innings of the game and allowed but four scattered hits, no two in the same inning. Missouri tried to stop the Sooner rally with three different pitchers without succeeding. Each pitcher's offerings were liberally hit and home runs were gathered off all three. Score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	17	15	2
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0

Left: Howard Newell and Smith, Umpire—J. M. Sweeney.

EGG AND VAN KEMPEN WIN  
PARIS, April 8.—Egg and Van Kempen, the Swiss-Dutch team, tonight were declared the winners in the annual six-day bicycle race which began last Monday night. They scored 1131 points. Second place went to Chardon and Vandenhove and third to Perey and Vanoverde. Grenda and McNamara, the "All Australian team," favorites at the start of the race, finished in seventh place, one lap behind the winners, with 524 points. The victors in the race covered 3225 kilometers (2253.1 miles).

PRINCETON TRIO LOSES  
Officers of the one hundred and first new artillery polo team, which is composed entirely of Harvard College graduates, defeated the strong Princeton trio Saturday night at the Commonwealth Armory, 17 to 0.

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## NEW ELIGIBILITY SYSTEM ADOPTED

More Select Field in U. S. Amateur Golf Expected

NEW YORK, April 9 (By The Associated Press)—Abolishing a system under which, in effect, the eligibility list for the national amateur golf championship was determined by handicap ratings, the executive committee of the United States Golf Association announced Saturday that its 1923 list would be based upon tournament records and upon personal knowledge of players' ability.

The new requirements were adopted upon the recommendation of the eligibility list committee, of which J. D. Stander Jr. of Detroit, is chairman. Officials believe they will establish eligibility on an "honor roll" basis, instead of a more or less arbitrary rating and also produce a more selected field of entrants for the national title event.

The change was made, it was announced, because of the great variation in handicap standards throughout the country, because of a lack of co-operation, in many instances, of sectional associations, when handicap lists were requested.

Last season, while no definite dividing line was fixed, the eligibility list was made up of players with handicaps of 4 or less. A supplementary list, published later, included a few 5 or 6 handicap men, it was said. In previous years, a handicap of 5 was accepted as the dividing line.

A new method of filing entries for the amateur championship, however, will accommodate players whose names are not included in the original eligibility list, which probably will be published next month. This method is outlined by the U. S. G. A. as follows:

Any amateur golfer who belongs to a member club of the U. S. G. A. may submit his entry to the eligibility list committee, or who may have been omitted from the original list unfairly. Entries to the amateur championship for players already on the eligibility list will close two weeks before the title event. This rule, it was emphasized, will be strictly enforced in order to avoid the confusion of late entries which has existed in the past. Entries need not be made through club secretaries, as in the past, but should be sent directly to the U. S. G. A. at its local headquarters. The entry fee of \$5 is retained.

## LAYTON IS VICTOR IN SPECIAL MATCH

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9 (Special)—J. M. Layton of this city, world's champion three-cushion billiard player, won his special match with August Kleckhefer of Chicago, here Saturday by completing the eleventh and twelfth blocks with a score of 729 to 658. Layton entered the final block with an advantage of 50 points. He won the afternoon block, 60 to 45. The champion required 75 innings and had a high run of 5. Kleckhefer was in fine form in the final block, but was too far behind to overtake Layton. He won the final block, 63 to 60 in 74 innings. Kleckhefer had a high run of 6, while the champion's best was 5.

## LASKER TAKES LEAD OVER F. J. MARSHALL

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP—W. D. L. Pia. Edward Lasker, Chicago, 3 1 2 3 1/2. F. J. Marshall, New York 2 1 3 3 1/2. Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—With the score standing 3 1/2 to 2 1/2 against him, F. J. Marshall of New York, title defender, appears here today at the Hamilton Club in the seventh game against Edward Lasker of this city, challenger in the series for the chess championship of the United States.

Lasker took the lead Saturday when he forced Marshall to resign on his thirtieth move, bringing to an end the closest contested game of the series. The local player started his attack in the sixteenth turn by using his queen to take Marshall's rook's pawn in two more moves. Marshall was completely on the defensive, Lasker with the black clinched matters with the move B-P Ch.

PURDUE RE-ELECTS BROWN  
LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 9 (Special)—V. B. Brown '23 of Indiana, who was re-elected captain of the Purdue University golf team. For the past two seasons the new captain has been one of the leading members of the team. He is quite prominent in state golfing circles, being rated among the best.

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## Bowlers Roll Their Final Games Today

Doubles and Singles Competition Ends A. B. C. Tourney

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9 (Special)—Today the bowlers in the doubles and singles divisions of the American Bowling Congress will roll their final games, bringing the world's greatest tenpin tournament, which shattered all enrollment records, as well as team, doubles and all-events records of the world, to a close.

The five-man event of the tourney came to an end here last night, and the Nelson Mitchell of this city were declared the new team champions of the world as the result of their world record score made on March 29, 1923.

Lincoln Life Insurance team of Fort Wayne, Ind., bowling last night, made a futile effort to defend their title. Their mark of 2657, unfortunately, will not even put them within the financial division. The counts were 884, 876 and 897.

Claman Dairy Lunch five, Indianapolis, a team that also broke the former record by rolling 1115, finished in second place. The winners received \$1000 and five-diamond studded medals for their victory.

A pair of Milwaukeeans, Albert Kolls and Adrian Unke, featured in the doubles yesterday, scoring 1261. This total puts them below twentieth place in the individual standings. Several other neat 1200 or better scores were recorded, but none were of high-standing importance.

Edward Gustafson, St. Paul, was high in singles with a 694 score. Thirty-five bowlers rolled honor-roll totals of 600 or better in the individual competition. The leaders in each division follow:

FIVE-MAN TEAM EVENT  
Nelson Mitchell, Milwaukee..... 3139  
Chaman Dairy, Indianapolis..... 2115  
Rivon Creamery, Detroit..... 2026  
Live Stock Press, Chicago..... 2032  
Petersen Parkways, Chicago..... 2061

DOUBLES  
C. Daw, Finesse Wilson, Milwaukee..... 1353  
H. Sanders-P. Siebel, Dayton..... 1318  
Chaman Dairy, Indianapolis..... 1296  
W. Larson-C. B. Bertram, Racine..... 1206  
W. J. Knox-C. Trunk, Philadelphia..... 1202

ALL EVENTS  
Carl Baumgarten, Cincinnati..... 724  
G. D. Neuman, Milwaukee..... 716  
Walter Larson, Racine..... 716  
Marion McDowell, Cleveland..... 713

W. J. Knox, Philadelphia..... 2019  
Charles Daw, Philadelphia..... 2019  
Marion McDowell, Cleveland..... 2003  
W. J. Knox, Philadelphia..... 1950  
Herbert Lange..... 1950

## BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, April 8.—Results of British association football games played yesterday follow:

ENGLISH LEAGUE  
First Division—Aston Villa 3, Arsenal 1; Liverpool 0, Birmingham 0; Oldham Athletic 1, Blackburn Rovers 0; Bolton Wanderers 2, Middlesbrough 0; Everton 1, Preston 0; North End 3, Cardiff City 0; Chelsea 1, Manchester 1; Newcastle United 1, Huddersfield Town 0; Stoke 2, Nottingham Forest 0; Sheffield United 2, West Bromwich Albion 1; Second Division—Barnley 0, Bradford City 0; Orient 0, Derby County 0; Third Division—Barnley 0, Leeds United 1; Fulham 1; Manchester United 4, Blackpool 1; Port Vale 0, Leicester 0; Tottenham Hotspur 0, Southampton 0; South Shields 0, Hull City 0; Stockport County 0, Notts County 0; Westham 0, Charlton Athletic 0; Wolverhampton 2, The Wednesday 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE  
First Division—Ayr United 1, Alloa 1; Celtic 2, Hearts 1; Falkirk 1, Albion Rovers 0; Morton 0, Partick Thistle 0; Motherwell 4, Kilmarock 1; St. Mirren 1, Raith Rovers 1; Third Lanark 1, Ardronians 1; Dundee 1, Clyde 0; Hamilton Academicals 0, Aberdeen 0; Hibernians 2, Rangers 0.

## INTERCOLLEGIATE POLO DATES NAMED

NEW YORK, April 9.—The playing schedule for the intercollegiate polo tournament at Fort Hamilton, May 3 to 15, has been announced by Maj. Gen. R. L. Bullard, and the preliminary matches will be as follows:

Harvard vs. Cornell, May 3; Yale vs. Cornell, May 4; United States Military Academy vs. Virginia Military Institute, May 5; Princeton vs. Pennsylvania, May 8.

The first of the semifinals, which will be played May 10, will bring together the winners of the Harvard-Yale and Princeton-Pennsylvania matches. The second, May 12, will be played by the winners of the two other preliminary games and the finals will be played on May 15.

COLBY TENNIS SCHEDULE  
WATERVILLE, Me., April 9.—The Colby College tennis schedule was announced last night by Coach J. R. Gow. Dates for a dual meet with University of Maine are also being negotiated. The list: May 7—Bowdoin College; 10-11—Maine intercollegiate championships at Brunswick; 16—Bowdoin College; 25—England intercollegiate championships tournament at Boston.

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## UNITED STATES IS EXPECTED TO RETAIN THE DAVIS CUP

Play for Famous International Tennis Trophy Expected to Be Keener in 1923 Than in 1922

NEW YORK, April 9 (By The Associated Press)—While 1923 competition for the Davis cup, international tennis trophy, promises to be keener than ever with a record entry list of 17 challenging nations, present indications point to the successful defense of the historic emblem by the United States for the third straight year.

The combination of W. T. Tilden and W. M. Johnston, America's two top-ranking stars, who brought the cup back from Australia in 1920, may not be any stronger this year, but critics are convinced that, barring unforeseen developments, they will be able to repel any challenger.

Tilden, without part of a finger on his racket hand, is likely to experience difficulty in reaching the brilliant heights that have characterized his play for the past few seasons, but he is confident of his ability to surmount this handicap.

There has been, in addition, a recurrence of reports that Johnston would not attempt another season of international play, but his friends believe he will be on hand again when the cup defenders are rallied. In reserve, America has Vincent Richards, who received his initial international test against the Australians last summer, but otherwise the crop of younger players has few outstanding stars at present.

Another factor favoring this country's retention of its laurels is the likelihood that few of the more prominent challengers will be as strong as last year. This is particularly true of Australia, which will enter the contest without the services of G. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood, stalwarts of the 1922 challenging team, and also of Spain, with Manuel and

## COLLEGE HOCKEY RULES DISCUSSED

Number of Important Changes Proposed at Annual Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 9.—The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Ice Hockey Association was held yesterday, at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Eight universities and colleges were represented by their managers, including Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Hamilton College, Harvard University, Princeton University, and Yale University.

A number of important changes in the intercollegiate hockey rules were proposed and discussed. These included a regulation prohibiting coaching from the sidelines, similar to that adopted in football, rules in regard to the selection of a referee, also modeled on the football methods, and provisions for the blowing of a whistle in the freedom of the goaltender was also discussed. But under the provisions of the constitution all these matters cannot be decided now but must go over to the fall meeting for final action.

P. C. Manchey, a resident of Newark, N. J., and a student at Princeton, was chosen president, replacing C. D. Nash of Harvard. W. H. Cowles Jr. of Spokane, Wash., and Yale University, succeeded F. E. Ferlano, Princeton, as secretary and treasurer.

An attempt was made for the first time to arrange schedules at this meeting, and some progress was made, though no official announcements were made, as the action of the managers was subject to review before final decision by the university athletic association in several institutions. The fall meeting was fixed for Sunday, Nov. 4 at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

TWO FRESHMEN COACHES  
SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 9.—James F. McGee, of Brooklyn, quarterback, and William Kellogg of Pittsburgh, fullback, members of last year's varsity football team at Syracuse University, will coach the freshmen team this fall. Both McGee and Kellogg are law students and taking five-year courses at Syracuse. Their three years of varsity eligibility expired at the close of the 1922 season. They volunteered their services to Head Coach John Meehan, and today's appointment followed.

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## California Wins Over Stanford, 10-5

Confident of Taking Deciding Game of Annual Series

LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY, Cal., April 9 (Special)—The University of California nine today holds a one-game advantage over the Leland Stanford Jr. University baseball team, and will enter the second game of the thirty-second annual three-game series next Saturday at Berkeley confident of winning the deciding game of the series on its home diamond and thus take the championship.

After the Stanford team broke through California's defense for four runs in the first inning of yesterday's game, the Californians rallied and won the contest by a score of 10 to 5. Stanford started the game confident of a victory. In the first inning, with California first at bat, the first three Bear batters were put out. Stanford, however, by magnificent showing, scored four runs. G. D. Roberts '25, lead-off man, popped a fly to right field for a single; M. F. Parker '23, sacrificed him to second; R. W. Carver '23 received a base on balls; W. W. McCandless '25 brought Roberts home on a double.

California's first show came in the third inning when Solomon, Card pitcher, weakened. Capt. W. A. Hermle took first on a short fly to right field. Thompson and T. L. Douthett '23 received a base on balls; Bowden singled and Hermle scored. T. R. Bill brought Thompson and Douthett home on a sacrifice.

With the score, 4 to 3, in Stanford's favor California made three runs in the fifth and three in the sixth inning, thus taking a comfortable lead. Just before this rally, M. M. Teague '25 had taken Solomon's place for the pitching in its annual gallery match, at the end of the second stage, which was fixed in the prone and kneeling positions:

California's first show came in the third inning when Solomon, Card pitcher, weakened. Capt. W. A. Hermle took first on a short fly to right field. Thompson and T. L. Douthit '23 received a base on balls; Bowen singled and Hermle scored. T. R. Bill brought Thompson and Douthit in, but was caught at second base a moment later.



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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Oratorio, Symphony, Recital—  
a Week of Music in New York

BY WINTHROP P. TRYON

QUESTIONS concerning historic values have arisen in my thought as a consequence of hearing concerts by two old American organizations in Carnegie Hall the past week—one of them being a performance of short choral pieces by the Oratorio Society of New York, Albert Stoessel, conductor, on the evening of April 4, and the other a presentation of works from the classic instrumental repertory by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, and Pablo Casals, soloist, on the evening of April 5.

Not to speak too dogmatically, I believe that the record of achievement made by a singing or playing institution is of far greater significance than the mere continuity of the institution itself. Or, to put the case in another way, I have more confidence in the worth of facts as written into the annals of the community by men and women who have cultivated oratorio and by men who have devoted themselves to the orchestral life, than I have in that of any intangible aura of tradition which may hover about the persons happening at the present moment to constitute the membership of a musical body.

## The Actual Interpretations

To speak more explicitly, I was inclined to listen to the actual interpretations of Bach, Purcell, Holst and Delamarter on Wednesday evening, and to those of Schubert and Schumann on Thursday evening, and to ignore all the rest of the past Oratorio Society singing Boston Symphony playing that obtruded themselves upon my fancy. In that way alone, I argued to myself, could I read the true meaning of each occasion. For much as I may delight in hearkening to reminiscent sound in the seclusion of my library alcove, I scarcely think that kind of satisfaction should be sought at a concert. Whereas I could have made moat, anthem and part-song on the first night, and symphony and violin concerto on the second, a pleasant documentation of former experiences, both of my own and of other people's, I steadfastly refused to do so. It was not a time, indeed, for me to be turning in imagination the pages of my diary or the leaves of a dictionary of music, but a time rather for me to be adjusting myself to the moods and aspirations that prevail in the world in the year 1923.

## The Oratorio Society Concert

Two invitations were extended to me to hear the Oratorio Society, one from the society itself and one from a friend who has a wireless set in his apartment. Inasmuch as I received the first one six months ago and the second only on the night of the concert, I had to forego the radio opportunity. Strictly, though, I did not forgo it; for after I took my place in the auditorium I felt as much a part of the distant, unseen audience of thousands as I did of the surrounding, visible one of hundreds. Now, whether those who heard the choir by air got the same effect as those who heard it by direct association may be doubted. I suppose I was in a better position to judge of the quality of the performance in the parquet of Carnegie Hall than I would have been in the living room of my neighbor's apartment, or than anybody was who sat by a radio receiver in a farmhouse, say, in the hills of New Hampshire. So I will say that, according to my observation, the soprano, alto, tenor and bass sonorities of the society's choir were well-proportioned, that the intonation in all sections was clear and precise, and that the rhythm, as regulated by Mr. Stoessel's beat, was lively and elastic, and the shape, as determined by his nods and signs, was varied and expressive.

## Mr. Barrère's Flute

Which is saying nothing about two episodes of flute playing by George Barrère, which served as entr'actes in the concert. But I set out to discuss the contribution to the cause of art made by an ancient organization, or

what passes for an ancient one in New York—for the Oratorio Society is now preparing to celebrate its fiftieth season. Wherefore I shall pay but a passing compliment to Mr. Barrère, remarking that he is the most skilled flutist I know of and noting that his selections were a pretty thorough test of his technical abilities.

## Miss Thomas' Recital

To mention a recital which Miss Edna Thomas gave at the Selwyn Theater on the evening of April 1 is to say that a charming interpreter of Negro spirituals, Creole songs and New Orleans street cries for the third time this season made the public here aware of her powers. Much unwritten social and political history of the southern states must be summarized in her peculiar repertory. History of some sort or other, for that matter, is to be read in any song of a past epoch. A problem that remains to be worked out, I should say, is just how far back the spirituals which Miss Thomas has collected in Virginia, North Carolina and other plantation localities shall be dated. Most of them strike me as having originated somewhat late in the nineteenth century, though I would not pretend to be able to fix their time on the slight study I have made of them.

## Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 7 (Special Correspondence)—Again Leopold Stokowski fell into the error of giving his audiences a plethora of goodness and of beauty for the week-end program. The earliest of his four segments came first—the crystalline and lucid music of Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" overture, in which one hears so clearly the boisterous conversation of the waters in the "dark, unfathomed depths of ocean" which Mendelssohn visited nearly a century ago.

That incomplete completeness, the "Unfinished" Symphony of Schubert, followed, and the first sounds of the double-basses and the cellos—so like the bearded men of a graphic choir in days of old—seemed to carry onward the suggestion of the reverent breakers round about the basalt pillars forever, even as "round life's islands ebb and flow seas of eternity." The "Unfinished" Symphony felt as though it were autobiographic of its composer, who never grew old—and never will. It spoke for his sorrow and his acquiescence in hardship and privation—the last word seemed to be that of a philosopher and almost cheerful resignation, not an opaque despair.

Arthur Schnabel, the Austrian pianist, pupil of Leschetitzky, played the Brahms D minor concerto. The orchestral character of the solo role called for all the strength the player had to give to it, and assuredly Schnabel is the Babe Ruth among heavy-hitting pianists. Brahms, after the long introduction, which makes one think of Wagner in his most Wall-halla moments, keeps the piano occupied in a strenuous incessancy, and the choir, emerging from the ordeal cool, imperturbable and smiling says much for his endurance. At times the furious impact of blows suggested Vulcan in the stithy. The necessary interlude of ruminative peace came with the Adagio. Elsewhere one always felt the sheer amount of sound that issued from under the piano lid as from the throat of a Father in his cavern. It was impressive piano playing tonally speaking; it can hardly be said that there was subtlety, delicacy, sensuous loveliness in the music anywhere. Last in order was the grandiose reading of the "Tod und Verklärung" of Strauss. The story somehow seemed to belong to the ill-starred Schubert of the second part of the program. Schubert was almost ignominious in the gleaming and ribboned society of his day. F. L. W.



House Designed by Bakewell &amp; Brown, San Francisco, One of Exhibits in the Boston Architectural Show

seen and understood by the public, and in looking around at the other photographs, the sizes that are most presentable may be noted; 15 by 19 inches, 20 by 24 inches, are sizes that will at once catch the eye of the public. Uniform mounts give congruity to an exhibition. One size adopted by an architect was a mount 22 by 27 inches, with a photograph 17 by 21 inches. Until an attempt is made to arrange an exhibition, this question of sizes does not seem important.

There is a large group of photographs of work by members of the Royal Institute of British Architects. My attention was attracted on the opening night by a lady's remark, "fascinating." I looked and found a small photograph in a large group, "Black Lake Farm, Egham," by Romayne Walker & Jenkins of London. This English exhibition is rather unbalanced, and sadly needs titles or a complete catalogue. The detail and character of the English domestic work appeal tremendously to all Americans; the public work, however, we think rather bad. The small sketch plans that go along with the photographs are a fine idea that would be good for American exhibitors to follow.

There is good work by Henry M. Fletcher, whose name is associated in America with Bannister Fletcher, the author of the "History of Architecture." The English gardens are delightful.

## Small Houses

There are two competitive drawings for small houses under the auspices of the Weston Real Estate Trust, which show compactness and possibility of additions, still keeping the character of a small house. There is a group of photographs by Stanley B. Parker; views of the Cliff residence of John Hays Hammond Jr. in Gloucester, by Frohman, Robb & Little that suggests a medieval castle on the rocks over the sea. J. D. Leland has an astonishing number of photographs of completed work and sketches of work in progress, too numerous to mention in detail. Oscar A. Thayer shows the branch library in West Roxbury, quiet and colonial; Walter Atherton, the Norwich Y. M. C. A. There is students' work shown of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard School of Architecture, Harvard School of Landscape Architecture and the School of Domestic Architecture in Cambridge; with the latter is an attractive model of a house where winter snow is amusingly simulated in plaster by Miss Douglas. There are masterpieces by Delano & Aldrich, particularly one of the Howard Cushing Memorial Art Gallery in Newport. If anyone is interested in the sources of inspiration of this style, he will enjoy the book published in Paris in 1921, by Schuett, "A Collection of Smaller Italian Buildings." This book was a favorite of Mr. McKim's, the architect in detail. Oscar A. Thayer's author must have had trouble with his name, for it is also spelled Scheuett on the title page. Cyrus W. Thomas of Chicago, has drawings for a residence in London. Bennett, Parsons, Frost & Thomas, city planners of Chicago, have drawings of Grand Park; one of these might be called a bird's-eye view, or it may

be the point of view that we will have sometime to take from flying machine. Architects have their troubles with five feet six, the average height of a man's eye, as a station point; what will they do with these airplane views?

Edward Shepard Hewitt has drawings of work in New York, associated with our own Professor William Emerson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston; it includes a picturesque suggestion for combining the interior of city blocks. Coolidge & Shattuck exhibit a remarkable group for the Boston Lyng-Hospital. Ritchie, Parsons & Taylor show well-designed buildings for the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Magnin & Walsh have the high-class church work that we have come to expect from them. Mr. Burnham has studies of stained glass in Chartres as well as new designs while Cormick has sketched glass in Constance. Stained glass is also shown by Reynolds, Francis & Rohnstock.

## Value of Models

Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley have interesting small models, which indicate that models are a good way of presenting sketches to a client. Francis H. Bacon shows beautiful drawings of interiors set in a carefully furnished alcove. Etchings are exhibited by E. D. Robb and Sears Gallagher. It is impossible to go into detail of the work of the other exhibitors. New York, Frank Chouteau Brown, Strickland, Blodgett & Law, and many others.

Allen & Collins have a tower on the crest of a hill that suggests Rocamador. Schools are exhibited by C. Howard Walker & Son, by Leland, by Adden & Parker. There is a large model of Boston College by Magnin & Walsh. E. S. Read, associated with the architect, shows a model of a church in Salem, which recalls the rumor that the MacIntyre church on Chestnut Street in Salem, burned, was to be rebuilt by detail. The terror-stricken suburb of Longwood will have a chance to see a good drawing of the huge Chatham Apartment Hotel by Parker, Thomas & Rice, who also exhibit a school in Baltimore. Charles M. Baker has shown his architecture with Framingham needs. Maurice M. Bischof of Boston lends his assistance to W. E. & A. A. Fisher of Denver, Col. In the large exhibition room are various Italian antiques from Carbone, and Miss Hardy lends a decorated chest from her workshop on Chestnut Street. A house in Mexico City by Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, is placed by accident or design near a Cortile suggesting Spain, by Walter Atherton. Walter D. Blair's Library

## Professor Emerson's Work

As this exhibition is at the Rogers Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is occupied by the course in architecture, it may not be out of place to notice what has been done by Professor Emerson since he has taken charge of the department, for exhibitions in general in Boston. In 1921 was the exhibition of architects' water colors, old and new, arranged primarily for students, but of such general interest that it was visited and is still remembered by art lovers. Last year the exhibition of architectural lithographs was called by C. Howard Walker the best of its kind ever given in Boston. It con-

tained work by David Roberts, Boys, Lewis, Bonington and Isabey, showing the very peak of lithographic work at its best.

Drawings of the Chicago Tribune competition will be shown until Monday only, but the remainder of the exhibition will be open at the Old Technology Building until Saturday, 10 p. m. April 14, every day and evening. All who like pictures will find it worth while to go in.

F. A.

Bonnat Collection  
for Bayonne Museum

PARIS, March 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Musée du Louvre has inaugurated an exhibition of the first part of the admirable collection of Léon Bonnat, which the former director of the Beaux-Arts School bequeathed to the Museum of Bayonne. The Bayonne museum will thus be so enriched as to become the equal of the Montpellier, Lille, Tours, Dijon, and Angers museums. The Bayonne gallery not being yet organized to receive the magnificent gift, the Louvre has decided to hold a series of temporary exhibitions of the Bonnat collection. The first gathers together the most remarkable classic works. In April and May we will see a series of works of the nineteenth century. Then will come the drawings, and finally other drawings specially destined for the Louvre.

The first series comprises about 30 works by Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Dyck and the Italian Primitives, and some etchings by Rembrandt, masters of the canvases, are only sketches. There are five or six extraordinary Rubens: simple preparations on wood or canvas executed in grisaille. They are real brush-drawings of prodigious movement and dazzling youth and maturity. There is "Henry IV in Battle d'Yver" and "Le Triomphe d'Henry IV" in which the King is standing on his car, crowned by a flying Victory amidst an enthusiastic cortege brandishing pikes, flags and streamers. There are three beautiful figures of women, an almost completed figure of a woman, the "Baigneuse de Tervre," which is a magnificent piece of painting in which movement, color, style, well show what Delacroix owes to the glorious Flemish master. A still more finished canvas of Rubens is the "Famille de Rubens," a beautiful and a past of an girl of overflowing life—a rustic nymph.

The Rembrandt prints are a most interesting part of the exhibition. There is the proof of the famous "Piscine aux Cent Florins," which is signed as one of the most beautiful of the 25 second-state proofs, by M. André-Charles Copier in his excellent and minute study of "Les Eaux-Portes de Rembrandt." It is a masterpiece of etching. The blacks are deep and velvety. The whites are golden and lustrous. And it is full of life. Another superb engraving is that of "Jésus Préchant" and above all the portrait of the "Bourgeois de Six." There is a little painted panel on which Rembrandt has cast the first sketch of this wonderful portrait. The bourgeois is standing against the window opened over a clear blue landscape. He holds a letter with both hands. All the body and the head, framed by the gold curls, emerge in the light coming from outside. The open collar, the shirt, the cuffs are of radiant whiteness over the brown coat. What inspiration in that little sketch. What genius in the color cast on the small canvas! And there is the little study "Suzanne." These pieces would alone deserve the visit.

Of Van Dyck there is a delightful little head of Adam de Coster—a long, fine, pensive, elegant visage with pointed beard, the hair is Italian madonnas on golden backgrounds or vaporous landscapes by Pessellino, Matteo di Giovanni, Filipepi; and a "Sainte-Face" by Dirk Bouts. It is a real treasure, an unappreciable wealth, which Léon Bonnat has given to Bayonne.

## The Motion Pictures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4.—There was a surprise on the bill at the Rivoli Theater last week. It was a short feature motion picture called "Sea of Dreams," a Warren A. Newcombe production, with Hazel Lindley in the leading rôle. The audience was quite unprepared for the glimpses of beauty it gave them. It was evidently not an expensive picture to produce, and still it won as much applause from the audience as did the much advertised "feature."

The plot, if so it can be called, is slight. Two young people tarnish their love for one another by quarrels and suspicion. In an allegory, told as a dream experienced by the girl, they are shown how they are degrading the beauty of love by the evil of suspicion and distrust.

The scenes are fairy-like in their delicacy. There is the enchanted castle, a vast pile of stone, silvery in the moonlight; there is the blue lapping at the marble walls; there is a strange ship that glides, dream-like, over its surface. And over it all the mystery of things seen dimly—things guessed at rather than seen.

Those who saw "Nanook of the North," a picture of the life of the Eskimo, will be interested to know that Robert J. Flaherty, fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, sails this month at the head of an expedition to Savit, westward of the Samoan group of islands of the South Pacific. Mr. Flaherty will take with him a complete technical equipment for the making of motion pictures. Mr. Flaherty is to employ the same method in making this picture for Paramount that was "Nanook of the North" such an achievement. He will show the finest type of native and tell his life story dramatically, truthfully and entertainingly.

Walter Hiers makes his first appearance as a Paramount star in "Mr. Billings Spends His Dime," a comedy based on a story by Dana Burnett. The plump Mr. Hiers appears as a department store clerk who, discharged for overstaying his lunch hour at a motion picture house, by a train of farcical circumstances finds himself on board a steamer that is bearing a load of goods for sale to one of the small South American republics. How the clerk blunders into saving the existing government of the republic and marries the president's daughter provides the incidents of a lively if conventional story. Mr. Hiers frequently comes nearer to doing straight acting in his part of a booby than some of the established screen comedians. It will be interesting to see what he will do in something better than the trite scenario of his first film. Wesley Ruggles directed the production, which was for swift, amusing movement. George F. Stone, one of the conspirators, manages to imbue a burlesque part with something of a Don Quixote humor. Jacqueline Logan plays the president's daughter with a charm that never becomes more softness.

## NEW YORK

DAVID BELASCO SAW  
The FOOL

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SAM H. HARRIS Presents  
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NEW PLAY  
ICEBOUND  
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"Should have a long run at the Harris."  
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"BARNUM WAS RIGHT"  
As a conventional farce it will hold its own with the most successful ones that have been seen in New York in recent years.—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

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A Paramount Picture  
By Emerson Hughes Directed by James Cruze  
CRITERION B'way at Times Daily 2:30, 8:30  
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—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.  
The Selwyn in Association with Adolph Klauer  
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Popular Thurs. Mat. \$1.00 to \$2.00  
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GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
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**"So This Is London!"**  
The Play of a Thousand Laughs  
Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Eves. 8:25  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Good Seats Box Office  
HENRY W. SAVAGE Opera  
NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC  
**THE CLINGING VINE**  
With PEGGY WOOD  
LIBERTY THEA. West 43d St. Eves. 8:10  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS  
in the New American Song and Dance Show  
**"Little Nellie Kelly"**  
REPUBLIC W. 43d St. Eves. at 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
Abie's Irish Rose  
Success

## Architecture

## Boston Architects' Exhibition

A PROMINENT sign in front of the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, calls attention to the free exhibition of architectural drawings, under the auspices of the Boston Society of Architects, the Boston Architectural Club, and the Society of Landscape Gardeners.

At the exhibition the remark was heard that it was the best ever. Comparing it with recent exhibitions of the Architectural League in New York, which gave the appearance of being a home furniture show, it certainly lays stress on architecture and landscape architecture. The furniture and decorative material is distinctly subordinate, but there is enough to give character and charm.

drawings the resulting effect is remarkably harmonious. Gray cards are placed on the drawings, with the intention of doing away with the necessity of a catalogue; this omission was objected to last year, and while the descriptive cards are essential, most of the titles are rather hard to read and one desires a printed catalogue in addition. The question of lettering and titles in an exhibition is worth considering. Most people want to know the names of the artists or designers. These should be clear without unduly interfering with the appearance of the drawings, and certainly without looking like advertising signs.

A small new church at Walpole, N. H., suggests the architecture of Asher Benjamin, or Damon, or some of the colonial architects of the eighteenth century; it is by Bellows and Aldrich. The size of this photograph brings up the point of view of what is a proper way to present architectural photographs. This is large enough to be

WM GRAY PURCELL  
ARCHITECT

Banking Buildings,  
The First Dwellings,  
Apartments, Churches,  
Manufacturing Plants.

335 BRIMLEY BUILDING  
PORTLAND OREGON

## CHICAGO

**HENRY FORD SAYS:**  
"For All of Us is the best play I have ever seen."  
WILLIAM  
**HODGE**  
IN "FOR ALL OF US"  
STUDEBAKER-NOW  
Maitines Wednesday and Saturday  
Good seats \$2.00 Monday to Friday at  
box office, \$2.00.

GEORGE COHAN'S GRAND  
Maitines Wed. & Sat.  
GEORGE COHAN'S Grand  
A New American Comedy  
**"TWO FELLOWS  
AND A GIRL"**  
By Vincent Lawrence  
BLACKSTONE Maitines at 8:30  
ROBERT McLAUGHLIN Presents  
**"BRISTOL GLASS"**  
By BOOTH TARKINGTON  
and HARRY LEON WILSON  
With a Notable Company, including  
FRANK McLYNN GREGORY RUTH  
McLYNN KELLY GORDON

## BOSTON

**B. KEITH'S**  
Week of April 9, at 2 & 3. Beach 1724  
ALL NATIONALITY WEEK  
GREAT **MORGAN DANCERS**  
BIG **JACK NORWORTH**  
LAUGHING **WILLIAMS & WOLFUS**  
SHOW **FENTON & FIELDS**  
ALL **WILSON**  
SURPRISES **Le Roy, Others.**

**SELWYN** Eves. 8:15  
Wed. and Sat. 2:15  
Eves. 8:00-2:00. Wed. & Sat. 5:00-2:00

**THE FOOL**  
Channing Pollock's Tremendous Play  
Now!  
HENRY JEWETT'S  
REPERTORY COMPANY  
Mats. Tues. Thurs. Sat. at 2:30. Eves. at 8:10  
Second Week of

**DISRAELI**  
AT THE COPLY THEATRE  
William Emms, Osborne  
Films, Jordan's and Shepherd's  
SHUBERT THEA. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:10  
Eves. 8:10

**GREENWICH  
VILLAGE  
FOLLIES**  
Fourth Annual  
Production

**RUTH ST. DENIS**  
with TED SHAWN  
and Denishawn Dancers  
Management DANIEL MAYOR

## BOSTON

Boston Celebration  
of the National  
Jonas Chickering  
Centennial  
FESTIVAL CONCERT  
At  
SYMPHONY HALL  
Saturday Afternoon,  
April 21, two-thirty

THE BOSTON SYMPHONY  
ORCHESTRA  
Pierre Monteux, Conductor  
THE HANDEL and HAYDN  
SOCIETY  
FIVE FAMOUS PIANISTS  
ELLY NEY  
GERMAINE SCHNEITZER  
ERNO DONIZETTI  
GUY MAIER  
LEE PATTERSON

Tickets: \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00  
Seat sale opens Monday, April 9  
Direction of The Boston Committee,  
Courtney Guild, Chairman

**NEW YORK**  
Town Hall West 45th Street  
Mats. Wed. & Sat.  
**RUTH ST. DENIS**  
with TED SHAWN  
and Denishawn Dancers  
Management DANIEL MAYOR

**BALIEFF'S CHAUVES SOURIS**  
From Moscow—Paris—London—2nd Year  
Now Playing at New Reduced Prices  
Prices \$1 to \$5.50. No Higher

**BELMONT** Thea. 48th St. Eves. 8:00  
F. Ray Conestock and Morris Galt Present  
H. B. Warner in "You and I"  
With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

**AMASSADOR** 40th W. of N.Y. Eves. 8:35  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15  
Tessa Kosta in "CAROLINE  
THE SEASON'S Musical Com."

**TO OUR READERS**  
Theatrical managers welcome a letter  
of appreciation from those who have  
enjoyed a production advertised in The  
Christian Science Monitor.



## BUYERS OF STEEL ARE SCRAMBLING FOR DELIVERIES

### March Record Pig Iron Output Best Barometer of Steel Trade Prosperity

NEW YORK, April 9 (Special).—The striking record of pig iron output figures for March is the best proof of the booming conditions in steel in the United States.

The gain in March over February production was by blast furnaces owned by steel companies and therefore the excess iron made will be further converted into steel. Merchant furnaces reported a loss of production.

One reason why April production will probably be even greater is that coke is getting cheaper. Furnace coke has declined 50 cents a ton in the last few days and may be had at \$6.75 a ton, Connellsville. The reasons for the decline have been the increasing output in the Connellsville fields and the embargoes on railroads for coke shipment to Atlantic ports for export. The latter have therefore put a stop to the exporting of coke and make more fuel for domestic consumption. Owners of blast furnaces which are considered obsolete are planning to start them up, so great is the strain for increased production.

**Scramble for Steel**

In many cases consumers of steel are trying vainly to buy material from the sold-out mills. When district sales managers refuse to sell the buyers often appeal to headquarters, but usually the latter uphold their agents. Inasmuch as most of the steel companies claim to be out of the market it is difficult to see where consumers are buying their requirements. Sellers report that buyers are asking for five times their normal taking.

Market prices are difficult to gauge. There is a wide spread between the theoretical market price and the figure at which sales are made. For instance, steel bars are supposedly 2.25 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, but as high as 2.75 cents is frequently paid. Mills generally refrain from taking third quarter business because they do not know what their costs will be then and if they delay they may receive higher prices for their steel.

**Some Prices Higher**

Some prices have definitely crept higher during the week. Tin plate is 50 cents a case box higher at \$6, compared with \$4.75 which prevailed all last year. Sheet bars are up \$2.50 to a minimum of \$47.50. Black sheets, which until recently were at least 25 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, are now \$3 a ton to 4 cents a pound, Pittsburgh.

Steel jobs throughout the country made drastic price advances during the last week, ranging from \$2 to \$10 a ton at Chicago and amounting to \$4 to \$5 a ton at New York. Every steel item was marked up, this being the most pronounced and far-reaching advance for many months. The last general rise was March 1.

The consumption of steel shows no let up. Purchases of railroad cars thus far this year have been 40 per cent of the entire year of 1922. Carriers are delivering their inquiries for rails for delivery in the last half of 1922, and probably 100,000 tons are under negotiation. March automobile production was a record-breaker and makers are still buying large quantities of steel. Farm implement makers are buying on a scale greater than for several years.

The Birmingham, Ala., district is keeping pace with other districts in production. The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company made 17 new all-time production records in March in iron, steel, coal and coke.

**Wages Being Increased**

More wage increases have been granted by independent steel companies, bringing hourly rates for common labor to 40 cents compared with 36 cents. It is possible that the United States Steel Corporation will follow the lead of independents on the wage question taking the initiative.

The non-ferrous metals have been extremely quiet. Tin has declined 5 cents a pound in 1922 and is now at 51 1/2 cents a pound reached about a month ago. Zinc has fallen 1/2 cent a pound from its high water mark reached a fortnight ago. Copper and lead have been steady but quiet.

### LABOR SITUATION FACTOR ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, April 9.—Uncertainty over the labor situation caused home rails to waver on the stock exchange here today.

Dollar descriptions were well maintained. Cheerfulness prevailed in oils. Royal Dutch was 34 1/2, Shell Transport 4 1/2, and Mexican Eagle 1 1/2-15.

Purchasing for investment helped the gilt-edged list. French loans were stronger in sympathy with Paris. Kaffirs were irregular because of variable annual reports. Industrials were firm. Rio Tinto was 37 1/2. Hudson's Bay was 7 1/2.

Generally the markets displayed stability.

### FINANCIAL NOTES

British steel production was 707,100 tons during February, the highest since December, 1920.

Structural steel sales in New York for building purposes only were 126,000 tons for the first quarter of 1923. The 1922 total was 370,000 tons.

John Moody, president of Moody's Investors' Service, has returned to New York from the Pacific Coast where he addressed representatives, groups of banks and business men in San Francisco, Los Angeles and other leading cities. Moody also made preliminary arrangements for the office of Moody's Investors' Service in San Francisco, in addition to that now maintained in Los Angeles.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

LONDON, April 9.—Consols for money here today were 99 1/2, Grand Trunk 100 1/2, De Beers 14 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2, Money 2 1/2 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills 1 1/2 per cent; three months' bills 2 1/2 per cent.

## GENERAL ELECTRIC EMPLOYEES PROFIT

### Stock Subscribed Three Years Ago Shows Good Advance

SCHENECTADY, April 7.—Approximately 3550 employees of the General Electric Company in this city will be mailed about April 10. This was subscribed to two and a half years ago, when the market value of the stock was \$136. At that time credits totaling \$24 were allowed on each share to care for adjustments of interest, making the actual amount to be paid a share \$112.

With General Electric stock quoted around \$186, a fair average, each share shows a profit of \$74. This profit multiplied by 17,000, the number of shares to be distributed to Schenectady employees, means a profit of \$1,260,000 to these holders. Added to this the \$112 a share which the employees paid gives a total savings for these 17,000 employees of \$3,150,000.

## AMERICAN RAISIN HAS WARM PLACE IN WORLD'S HEART

The American raisin is making a new record in its invasion of the world's markets. The total exports in the fiscal year 1922, which ends 90 days hence, will exceed 100,000,000 pounds, compared with 50,000,000 in the fiscal year 1921, and 75,000,000 in 1920. The value of the year's exports will approximate \$1,500,000 and will also exceed that of earlier years.

This high record in the quantity and value of United States raisin exports, says the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York, is especially interesting in view of the fact that the other great raisin field of the world, the Levant, has recently resumed its contributions to the world market.

Prior to the war, the area fronting on the eastern end of the Mediterranean was a large contributor to the world raisin markets, especially those of Europe.

With the reduction in agricultural activities in that area during the war, production was greatly minimized, and raisins from the United States were largely imported by Europe and in some cases supplied to their troops in the field, and the world thus came to know the value of the American raisin.

## BALDWIN'S ORDERS FAR AHEAD OF 1922

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—In the first quarter of the current year Baldwin Locomotive booked orders for locomotives and supplies amounting to \$49,264,000, compared with \$4,845,000 for the first quarter of 1922. Business booked this year compares:

	1922	1923
January	\$11,321,000	\$4,845,000
February	\$11,961,000	\$2,116,428
March	\$6,982,000	\$3,228,586

Pres. Samuel M. Vauclain is looking for at least five years of activity in the locomotive business, based on his estimate of an existing shortage in motive power in the United States of 12,500 engines.

To meet this demand, Baldwin has been making additions to its plant at Eddystone, present improvements including erection of a pipe shop, jacket shop and tender shop. Some of the new work will be completed next month, and all within this year, the total cost about \$4,000,000.

## NASHVILLE EARNINGS EQUAL 9 PER CENT ON INCREASED STOCK

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad report for the year 1922 shows net income of \$10,598,000, equivalent to 14.72 per cent on the \$72,000,000 capital stock outstanding. This compares with a deficit of \$386,962 after taxes and charges in 1921 and 10.92 per cent a share earned on the capital stock in 1920.

Net income of \$10,598,000 is equivalent to 9.08 per cent a share on the increased capital to be outstanding after allowing for the increase of \$45,000,000 as a stock dividend of 62 1/2 per cent, bringing the total capital to \$117,000,000.

## CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN'S GAIN

The Chicago Great Western road reports to the New York Stock Exchange for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, net income of \$432,770 after charges and taxes, compared with a deficit of \$592,601 in 1921.

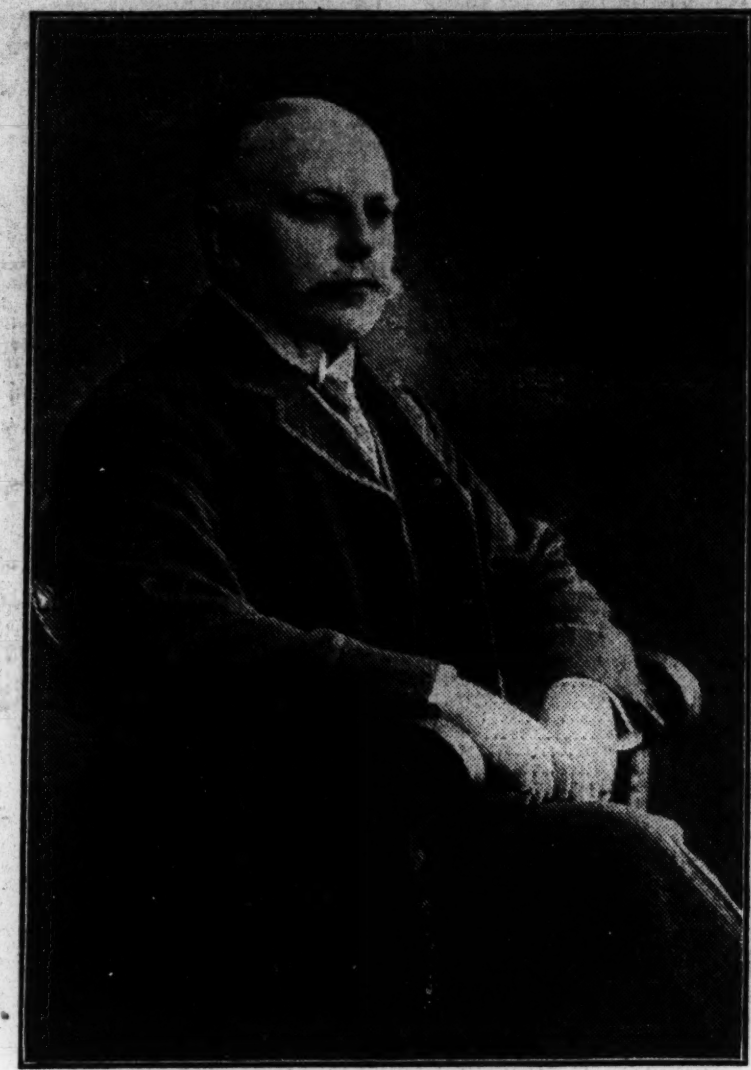
The previous report covered nine months ended Dec. 31, 1921, and showed a net income of \$487,521, or \$4.20 a share on \$11,603,000 prior preferred stock. The net of \$432,770 after charges for 1922 is equal to 88 cents a share on the preferred stock.

## NEW ENGLAND COAL EARNINGS HIGHER

The gross sales of the New England Coal & Coke Co. in 1922 were \$22,120,920. On this turnover the company earned, after all charges, \$277,462, or a profit of 1.25 per cent. The sales in 1921 were \$14,113,432, and the profit was \$1,103,537. This does not, of course, mean gross sales, but rather the earnings after cost of coal, operating expenses, etc.

## INSPIRATION HAS PROFIT

The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net profits, after charges and federal taxes, of \$26,165, equivalent to two cents a share (par \$20) earned on \$23,639,340 outstanding stock, compared with a loss in 1921 of \$1,790,421, a surplus of \$2,294,276 or \$1.94 a share in 1920, and \$4,186,629 or \$3.54 in 1919 on \$23,639,340 stock.



Photograph by Bassano, London

Barton A. Kent

THE firm of which Mr. A. Barton Kent, F. R. G. S., is the head, has been making brushes in London since the year after the American Declaration of Independence. The founder of the firm was Mr. Barton Kent's great-grandfather, whose portrait, as well as those of others of Mr. Barton Kent's forebears who successively owned the business, is to be seen hanging on the wall of the board room in the firm's present home in the Faringdon Road.

Mr. Barton Kent himself, however, has no need to rely on his ancestors for a claim to distinction. Among his services to the business community may be recorded his share in founding the International Chamber of Commerce, which arose out of the conference of chambers of commerce at Atlantic in 1919, to which he was appointed a delegate from the London Chamber of Commerce, although he was in fact prevented from attending the conference. He was again nominated to represent the London chamber at the meeting of chambers of commerce of the British Empire, which took place at Toronto in the following year.

He is a prominent member of that powerful organization known as the F. B. I., or Federation of British Industries, which he represented at the Rome Congress of the International Chamber last March.

Mr. Barton Kent does not confine his interests to business. He is a member of the English Pilgrims and has been a member of the Entente Cordiale Society ever since its inception in 1896 and for the last 20 years or so has been chairman of its council.

For his services in promoting the cause of Anglo-French friendship he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1912 by Mr. Poincaré. He is also a prominent Freemason and a member of the Skinners' Company—the sixth in order of precedence of the famous old Livery Companies of the City of London, though the uninitiated will remember it chiefly as Governors of Tonbridge Grammar School. Mr. Barton Kent was master of this company for the year 1897-8.

## PAMPHLET REPORT OF NEW HAVEN

### Increases Shown by Affiliated Companies—Causes for the Deficit Explained

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, is issued. The income account, showing a deficit after charges of \$4,865,768 comparing with a deficit of \$14,211,623 in 1921, has already been published.

### NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER & BOSTON RAILWAY

	1922	1921	1920
Total rev.	\$1,354,008	\$1,170,338	\$912,465
Net op. rev.	318,304	224,524	82,499
Gross inc.	100,432	49,842	174,223
Net inc.	1,746,991	1,737,716	1,668,250

### CONNECTICUT CO.

	1922	1921	1920
Total rev.	\$14,477,611	\$14,619,210	\$13,089,317
Net op. rev.	3,200,017	2,781,885	672,177
Gross inc.	2,785,040	2,180,975	184,820
Net inc.	1,310,415	725,926	1,436,091

### HARTFORD-NEW HAVEN TRANSPORTATION

	1922	1921	1920
Total rev.	\$1,275,182	\$1,588,337	\$1,559,494
Net rev.	124,694	142,590	119,891
Gross inc.	60,911	104,506	126,472

President Pearson in his remarks to stockholders says in part:

The operation of your property resulted in a deficit after all charges of \$4,865,768, and while this represents an improvement over last year's deficit of \$14,211,623, it is not a satisfactory result.

The principal causes of the unsatisfactory showing are a 10 per cent decrease in freight rates due to the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission of Jan. 1, 1922, and July 1, 1922; the increase in the cost of fuel owing to the coal strike; an increase in operating expenses owing to the shop crafts strike; and congestion of traffic following the settlement of the coal strike, aggravated by unusual adversity.

But for these causes, it seems certain that your company would have earned a small surplus over all charges.

## BIC INTEREST IN BRISBANE WOOLS

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Vice-Consul Costello, at Newcastle, New South Wales, reports the principal interest in wool is centered in Brisbane, where 40,000 bales have just been put up for sale. Japanese, French, and English buyers are most active in competition for this wool.

Prices compared with previous sales show an increase of approximately 5 per cent for super merinos, 7 1/2 to 10 per cent for good merinos and in finer grades, 10 to 15 per cent. A large quantity of merino wool has been disposed of at prices ranging from 32 to 50d. a pound.

## TRADE CONVENTION FOR NEW ENGLAND

### Boston Chamber of Commerce Behind Meeting to Be Held May 17, 18, 19

For the purpose of developing greater interest in foreign trade, as well as to encourage the shipment of goods through New England, prominent business men, under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are now arranging details for a big New England-wide foreign trade convention to be held in Boston on May 17, 18 and 19.

It will not only bring together manufacturers and business men from all of the New England states, but will have the counsel and advice of many noted experts on foreign trade, all to the end that New England, all of New England, shall be given the advantage of a genuine campaign for foreign business.

**Members of Committee**

The executive committee directly back of the movement is: George A. Sagendorf, chairman of the committee on foreign trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, chairman; Mr. Irving Bullard, chairman of the program committee; Carl T. Keller, chairman of the committee on organization; Walter F. Wyman, honorary president of the Boston Export Round Table; Col. Charles R. Gow, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; W. C. Elwell, president of the Associated Industries of Maine; James F. Dewey, president of the Associated Industries of Vermont; E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut; and Herbert W. Gardner, president of the Employees' Association of Rhode Island.

The program now in tentative form, calls for sessions on Thursday, May 17, in the lecture hall at the Boston Public Library, and probably at the Copley Place on Friday, May 18. Mr. Sagendorf will be convention chairman, and the address of welcome will be made by Frederick S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Other speakers on the first day, it is expected, will include Mayor Curley, Colonel Gow, Ernest B. Filinger of New York, W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, Mr. Elwell, W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, Wallace B. Donham, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and Lynn W. Meekins of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

### Second Day's Program

The speakers on the second day, it is expected, will include Mr. Dewey, Dr. Julius Kjel, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; regional chiefs of the Federal Bureau, Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Gardner.

Saturday morning, May 19, will be devoted to visits to manufacturing plants and banks. On Friday night, also there will be a round-table meeting, with Mr. Wyman as chairman, at which veterans will talk over their problems and the technique of exporting.

A luncheon with Charles F. Weed, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, at toastmaster, and a dinner with Howard Conley, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, as toastmaster, are also being planned.

Former Senator Lippett of Rhode Island may address one of the sessions of the convention.

## GRAINS IN THE CHICAGO MARKET SHOW ADVANCES

CHICAGO, April 9.—Wheat, corn and oats today all touched new high price records for the season, because of crop conditions and higher quotations at Liverpool.

Opening prices, which ranged from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents higher, were followed by a slight reaction, and then by fresh upturns.

After opening unchanged to 1/2 cent higher, May 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, the corn market scored further gains.

Oats opened at 45 1/2 to 46 1/2, and 45 1/2 to 46 1/2, and showed an advance for all deliveries.

Provisions were weak.

## BRITISH HEAVY SUGAR BUYERS

NEW YORK, April 9.—British importers have become heavy purchasers of Cuban raw sugar in the local market.

A sale of 10,000 tons at 5.65 cents a pound, a new high record in the movement, was reported today.

The three latest Cuban Centrals to close were additional production of 110,500 tons, compared with a previous estimate of 143,000 tons.

## DIVIDENDS

Loew's Boston Theaters declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable May 15 to stockholders of record April 2.

Seaboard Oil & Gas Company declared three monthly dividends of 3 1/2 cents a share, payable May 1, June 1 and July 1 to holders of record April 14, May 15 and June 15.

The trustees of the Salem Savings Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable May 15 to stockholders of record April 2.

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable May 15 to stockholders of record April 14.

The International Shoe Company has declared a dividend of 20 cents a share on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 14.

## Brown and Brown Inc. TIMBER LANDS

Estimators Topographers Logging Engineers

TREDDORE B. BROWN, President  
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HOWARD J. MORTON, Head Field Dept.  
E. B. WALSH, C. E., Head Engineering Dept.  
PORTLAND OREGON

## LIVING COSTS CONTINUE TO CLIMB UPWARD

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, in his weekly index number service, shows the average movement, from week to week, (1) of the whole-sale prices of 200 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money.

Both are relative to the pre-war year 1913. (Thus the peak of prices in May, 1920, exceeds pre-war prices, on the average, by 147 per cent, i.e., a dollar was worth 40.5 pre-war cents).

	Index	Pur. Power
1913	100	100
1920	247	40.5
1922	138	72.5
January, average	137	68.7
February, week ending Feb. 2	138	68.7
February, week ending Feb. 9	138	68.7
February, week ending Feb. 16	138	68.7
February, week ending Feb. 23	138	68.7
February, average	138	68.7
March, week ending March 2	138	68.7
March, week ending March 9	138	68.7
March, week ending March 16	138	68.7
March, week ending March 23	138	68.7
March, average	138	68.7
First quarter average	138	68.7
April	138	68.7

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Overnight	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Outside commercial paper	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Year money	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Under 30 days	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Individual cus. col. ins.	5 1/2%	5 1/2%

**Acceptance Market**

	Spot	30 days	60 days	90 days
Prime Eligible Banks	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Under 30 days	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Less Known Banks	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Under 30 days	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Eligible Private Banks	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Under 30 days	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Under 60 days	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Under 90 days	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%

## Leading Central Bank Rates

foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:			
	P.C.	P.C.	
Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4½	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Pittsburgh	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4	London	3
Geneva	3½	Madrid	5
Berlin	3½	Paris	5
Bombay	4	Prague	5
Budapest	5½	Rome	5½
Brussels	5½	Sevilla	5½
Bucharest	8	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	4	Swiss Bank	3½
Christiana	5	Tokyo	3
Copenhagen	5	Vina	7
London	4	Warsaw	4
Helsingfors	9		

## Clearing House Figures

Real ago today.....	88,000,000	...
Balances .....	21,000,000	68,000,000
Year ago today.....	16,000,000	...
F. R. bank credit..	21,188,521	67,000,000
FINANCIAL		



# OILS, RAILROADS AND SUGARS ARE MARKET LEADERS

Stocks Generally Move in an Irregular Manner Again Today

Prices displayed a firm tone at the opening of today's New York stock market. Multiple evidence of business prosperity, contained in weekly trade and industrial reviews, encouraged a resumption of professional operations for the rise.

The initial movement was most effective in the oil, Mexican Seaboard, Middle States, Shell Union, the Pan-American issues and Producers and Refiners all opening fractionally above Saturday's closing prices.

Some irregularity developed after the first buying orders had been disposed of, but the main trend continued upward. Sugars were again in good demand, Punta Alegre leading the advance with a gain of 1 point.

Else first preferred advanced a point, but some of the dividend-paying issues, notably New York Central and Union Pacific, were heavy.

With the exception of Otis Steel, the independent steel issues were slightly reactionary. Computing, Tabulating and Recording, National Department Stores first preferred and American Steel Foundry all advanced a point or more but most of the other early changes were of a fractional character.

Strength of French francs, which advanced 14 1/2 points to 67 1/2 cents, was the feature of the foreign exchange market. Demand sterling held steady around \$4.66 1/2.

**Mixed Price Movement.** Further readjustment of the market's technical condition resulted in a mixed movement of prices during the morning. Trading was on a reduced scale, speculative operations in many stocks having been suspended or considerably curtailed, pending a more definite trend of prices.

Sales of Cuban raw sugar at 5 1/2 cents a pound, the highest in two years, brought fresh buying power to the sugar shares which showed consistent strength.

Equipments also displayed a firm tone, but some of the oils, particularly General Asphalt, and other industrials were inclined to heaviness. Contractions of \$80,000,000 in loans shown in the weekly clearing house statement was regarded as a constructive factor.

Call money opened at 1/4 per cent. In the afternoon, American Cotton Oil shares fell to new low figures. Gulf States Steel, California Petroleum, the leathers and American Woolen also were weak, the latter suggesting on the announcement of a new issue of \$10,000,000 preferred stock.

Strength, however, developed in General Asphalt, Phillips Petroleum, Marland Oil, Sims Petroleum, Martin Parry, American International, and American Waterworks.

**Bond Prices Improve.** The general list in today's early bond market showed marked improvement. The U. S. Government group was the only one to show a general reactionary trend, but the net losses were small, ranging from 1-32 to 10-32 of a point.

In the foreign division there was an increased demand for the South American issues, while the French group moved to higher ground in sympathy with the strength of Paris exchange.

Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, Denver & Rio Grande consolidated 4s, Atlantic Coast Line 4 1/2s, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s, Milwaukee Electric Railway 5s of 1936 and Washburn first 5s all advanced 1 to 1 1/2 points. Baltimore & Ohio Convertible 4 1/2s, of 1 1/2, was the only outstanding weak spot in the railroad group.

Marland Oil issues were weak, the 7 1/2s, with warrants, dropping 3 1/2 points. Detroit Edison 5s, Consumers Power 5s and Cerrito De Pasco 8s also registered material losses.

## WHEAT FORECAST SHOWS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Winter wheat production this year is forecast today by the United States department of Agriculture at 572,317,000 bushels of rye at 75,784,000 bushels, compared with 586,204,000 bushels of winter wheat and 95,497,000 of rye last year.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Heintz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
May	20.00	20.04	19.98	19.98
July	20.10	20.14	20.04	20.04
Sept.	20.20	20.24	20.14	20.14
Dec.	20.30	20.34	20.24	20.24
Jan.	20.40	20.44	20.34	20.34

**Liverpool Cotton.**

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
May	15.47	15.70	15.47	15.57
July	15.57	15.80	15.57	15.67
Sept.	15.67	15.90	15.67	15.77
Dec.	15.77	16.00	15.77	15.87
Jan.	15.87	16.10	15.87	15.97

Spots 16.00, up 18 points. Tone at close steady. Sales, 8000 bales.

## CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Wheat	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.23 1/2
July	1.24 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
Sept.	1.20	1.20	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2

**Corn.**

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
May	.77 1/2	.78	.77 1/2	.78 1/2
July	.77 1/2	.78	.77 1/2	.78 1/2
Sept.	.80	.81	.80	.81

**Oats.**

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
May	.45 1/2	.46 1/2	.45 1/2	.46 1/2
July	.45 1/2	.46 1/2	.45 1/2	.46 1/2
Sept.	.45 1/2	.46 1/2	.45 1/2	.46 1/2

**Lard.**

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
May	11.87	11.87	11.87	11.87
July	11.80	11.87	11.80	11.80

**IN RECEIVERS' HANDS.** NEW YORK, April 9.—The American Fuel & Oil Transportation Company, a Delaware corporation with principal offices in New York, was placed in the hands of equity receivers by Federal Judge Mack today. The concern has an authorized capital of \$30,000,000.

**UNION OIL BOND OFFERING.** Dillon, Read & Co. and Blair & Co. are offering \$7,500,000 Union Oil Company of California serial 6 per cent. bond, serial "B," due \$2,500,000, April 1, 1924, \$2,500,000, April 1, 1925, and \$2,500,000, April 1, 1926.

# NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Air Reduction	70 1/4	70 3/4	70 1/4	69 3/4
Alaska Gold	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Alaska Jun.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Allied Chem.	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Alum. Ind.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Am Brk Sh.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am B S P.	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4
Am Car F.	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Am Chain A.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Chole.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Am Col Oil.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Am Ice	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4
Am Inter Corp.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Am La France	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Am Lin Oil	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Loco	136 1/4	136 1/4	136 1/4	136 1/4
Am Radiator	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Am Ship & Con.	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Am Sm & R.	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Am St P.	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Am Sugar	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Tel. & C.	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Am W. & E.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Am W. & W.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
AWWEE 7 1/2 p.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am W. & W.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Am Woolen P.	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4
Anaconda	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am B. & O.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Assets Real.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Asso Dry Gds.	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Asso Oil	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Baldwin	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Alt. & A.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2



STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

NEW YORK CURB MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Includes sections for INDUSTRIALS, MINING STOCKS, and STANDARD OILS.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stock prices for Chicago.

CLEVELAND STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stock prices for Cleveland.

CINCINNATI STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stock prices for Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stock prices for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stock prices for Baltimore.

DETROIT STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stock prices for Detroit.

DENVER STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stock prices for Denver.

SALT LAKE CITY STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stock prices for Salt Lake City.

MONTREAL STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stock prices for Montreal.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stock prices for Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stock prices for St. Louis.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stock prices for San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stock prices for Los Angeles.

STANDARD OILS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various oil stock prices.

INDEPENDENT OILS

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various independent oil stock prices.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.

5 1/2% Equipment Trust Certificates, Series G. Issued under the Philadelphia Plan. Maturity February 1 and August 1, 1925 to 1927.

These Certificates are issued in part payment for new standard street railway equipment. The par value of the Certificates represents less than 74% of the total cost of the equipment.

Prices at market to yield from 5.45% to 5.70% according to maturity.

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THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDED No. 100. A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable May 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16, 1923.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer. Boston, April 6, 1923.

IT GIVES US PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT

MR. T. F. TEEVENS

HAS BECOME A MEMBER OF OUR SALES ORGANIZATION

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Why Its Tax Exemptions Appeal to Large Investors

THE DALLAS JOINT STOCK LAND BANK 5% Farm Loan Bonds due 1953, are exempt from Federal, State, Municipal and Local Taxes. At 102 1/4 and interest they yield 4.70% to optional maturity (1938) and 5% thereafter.

The yields that would be required from taxable bonds to be equivalent to 4.70% are:

Table with 2 columns: Taxable Income, Yield of Taxable Bonds required to net 4.70%.

We shall be glad to send you a circular showing the strong investment features of these tax-free Bonds.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Spirit of Enthusiasm Revealed by Visit to Mexican Classroom

Mexico, D. F.  
Special Correspondence  
THE public elementary schools of the Federal District of Mexico are under the control of the Federal Secretary of Public Education. While quite modern in some respects they still adhere to the Latin tradition of entirely separate establishments for girls and boys. One of these schools for girls hid itself away from me for days. It is housed in a big old residence building behind walls so inconspicuously like all the other walls in the street that no one would have guessed at opening or closing time and saw the files of approaching or departing pupils, book in hand, would you suspect it of designs to be educational. But a peep through the high winged doors where the porters sit fully established their claim. They open into a central court floored with cobblestones and surrounded on three sides by ancient stone-flagged corridors on which the classrooms open.

When I caught my first glimpse of the interior, school was over for the day and only a dozen little girls were playing around a group of tall old Mexican ash trees. But the porters took me through the building. The rooms were long and narrow, white-washed, bare of pictures or of any everyday vocabulary would not be through association with a roomful of youngsters of grammar school age. So next morning I set forth to "matriculate" myself in the first school I could find.

### Attends a Boys' School

But the school I know best is a boys' school, although a few small "co-eds" are admitted to its kindergarten. I know it more intimately than Americans usually know a Mexican school because for three weeks I was an alumna in the sixth grade. Coming to Mexico with only a literary knowledge of the language I wondered if the quickest way to get an everyday vocabulary would not be through association with a roomful of youngsters of grammar school age. So next morning I set forth to "matriculate" myself in the first school I could find.

I brought up at a big hollow rectangle built in the usual Mexican fashion round a series of inner courts open to the sky. Passing through the great front doors, I found the front court filled with boys taking ramrod exercises under a great black-moustached master who turned out to be the supervisor of physical education. Another master brought me a chair and sent for the director, to whom I submitted my plan of learning his mother tongue by enrolling in his school. The director, a young man of an Indian cast of countenance and much grace of manner, received the proposition with true Mexican courtesy, and "desired to give himself the pleasure of taking me at once to the class in which I wished to matriculate." I thought the sixth year, the last in the elementary schools, would be about my level.

We went up a wide stone staircase to the upper corridors. The director stopped at the third door. "Señorita," he signaled, and the teacher of the sixth grade stepped forth. A young lady teacher of boys. Here was a surprise. I had supposed that in a land which segregates the sexes the upper grades of a boys' school would be taught by men. But the teacher of the highest grades of this school was a girl. Across the court I caught a glimpse of two men in charge of what looked like third and fourth-grade rooms, and from round the corner of the corridor came the voice of another man. Clearly, men and women teachers were not distributed on any such arbitrary basis as the age of the boys.

While I was making these reflections, the director was explaining to the señorita, I gathered from his explanations that I was a distinguished American who wished to arrive at dominating the Spanish idiom, and that she was to hold no embarrassment over admitting me to her classes as a male object. I was to accustom the ear to Spanish and not to estimate the labors of the teacher. I cannot imagine my teacher being embarrassed by the presence of any visitor and I cannot imagine anyone estimating her labors as anything but wholly beautiful. I saw a more delightful spirit than exists between her and that bunch of two dozen boys which constitute her class. They range in age from 12 to 15, from the little short-necked lads in the front seats to the rows of weeder youths further back, some of them in long trousers and two or three quite shabby upon the upper lip.

A Big Sister. She herself is 25, perhaps, dark and classic, with a wonderful mass of waving black hair. She is dressed in trim blue serge with just such a chain as American women wear to brighten a dark frock. That is all well, but the thing that makes her adorable is the warm, big sisterliness of her attitude to the boys. It is clear she delights in their spontaneity and exuberance even though at times she has to suppress it to the extent of sending a youngster out into the corridor to sober down. Further than this punishment never seems to have to go. Seldom, I think, have I ever seen a class of this difficult age where the atmosphere was so happy.

I had heard that Mexican pupils were averse to study, that it was difficult to get any real work out of them. But the enthusiasm of this class extends even to grammar, which in Mexican schools is studied much more minutely and academically than in American. As for the first notions of sciences, physical and natural, so interested are they that it is hardly possible to keep them in their seats—they are swarming around the señorita while she

draws a diagram or exhibits a bit of coral, or a broken jar inconceivably old, dug up from the site of some buried town, just recently discovered on the outskirts of the capital.

The rest of the program consists of "the national tongue," drawing, manual training, geometry, geography, civics, history, music, and English. The school day is long, lasting from 8 to 5. To be sure the noon intermission lasts from 12 to 3, so that the actual number of hours per day spent in the classroom is only six as against the usual five in the United States. Considerable time, moreover, is devoted to play. During the morning the boys in the sixth



Boys at Play on the Red Brick Roof of an Elementary School in Mexico City

grade have 20 minutes recess in which to disport themselves in the plaza across the way. Another 10 minutes is down on the program for physical exercise which normally consists in marching and calisthenics out on the brick roof. Sometimes, however, the señorita takes her charges down to the ground floor of the court where they play a hilarious game not unlike "Prisoners Base." And frequently, after a few minutes' marching they have a ruler race. The señorita divides them into two long parallel rows and stands before them with a ruler in each hand.

"At the one, at the two, at the three," she counts, and "at the three" the two boys in front seize the rulers, race around the base and return at top speed to their places, thrusting the rulers into the outstretched hands of the next two boys. Amid the wild cheers of their excited comrades they

make their dash, passing on the rulers to the third pair. They thrust them in turn upon the fourth, and so on down the line. That one of the last two boys who first gets the ruler to the señorita wins the game for his side. Games of this sort are very popular in the school. There is hardly an hour of the day when some class is not diverting itself with some variation of its basic idea.

Organized athletics, like football and baseball, are becoming more and more popular in Mexican schools, and this one has a regular schedule of games with the other elementary schools of the federal district.

There is a special teacher of drawing, a pretty young señorita who comes three times a week. The back wall is covered with a mass of the boys' work, which seems to run largely to conventional borders in colored crayons. Scattered among these, however, are a few represen-

tations of Indian vases that are really artistic, and a chalk sketch of the discus thrower which has caught quite wonderfully the statue's immortal grace.

The English teacher comes, also, three times a week. She has spent several years in the United States and speaks quite fluently. She conducts the class wholly in English and it would seem that in this, their second year of instruction, the boys ought to know more than they do. It is not for want of enthusiasm that they cannot yet manage, "This is my book, that is yours." But English, with its chaotic spelling comes hard to the phonetic little Mexicans and three half hours a week is a wholly insufficient amount of time to devote to it. Parents who are really anxious for their children to learn to engage English or American tutors for them or send them to "the American school."

committee helped towards equal pay. In all the more progressive areas, it did the very reverse. The steady work of the N. U. W. T. had induced the best authorities to reduce the difference between men's and women's salaries; in some places men and women had an equal minimum; in others, they had a much nearer approximation to an equal maximum; the Burnham scales have swept this away; the towns with the equal minima have perforce reverted to inequality; those with a lessened difference in maxima have increased the difference again; and areas outside London paying a scale above Burnham 3 have been obliged to lower salaries all round. We were making a distinct advance toward equality when the Burnham scales thrust us back by standardizing payment according to sex.

Our third point, equality of opportunity, is most important. The proportion of headships has always been greater for men than for women, but lately the difference has been much increased. All over the country girls' and even infants' departments are being combined with boys' and mixed; the headmistress is either dismissed or offered an assistantship, and the headmaster is retained as head of the enlarged school. The N. U. T. makes no protest against this principle. We claim that the headships should be allotted on professional grounds, and not on grounds of sex, but we are the only association of teachers which tries to secure fair treatment for women in such cases. In some northern towns it has always been the custom to appoint men as heads of mixed schools, the result being that experienced women have to work as assistants under men with much less experience; the women may not even apply for headships. This has continued for many years with the tacit agreement of the N. U. T., but the N. U. W. T. is protesting against it.

Finally, the N. U. T. lends itself to the employment of unqualified women in schools, by the insertion in its official organ, the Schoolmaster, of advertisements for what are known as "Supplementary Teachers"; that is, women over 18 without any qualification whatever. There are 18,424 of these women now employed in the schools. As long as the N. U. T. accepts for its women members lower pay and fewer opportunities than for men, and permits a class of unqualified women in the schools, while not permitting the employment of unqualified men; that is, as long as the N. U. T. is organized on sex lines, so long will it be necessary for self-respecting women to work in their own separate organization.

Yours faithfully,  
EMILY PHIPPS,  
Editor, Woman Teacher.

equal pay. The referendum, which took a year to complete, went overwhelmingly in favor of equal pay. This caused the N. U. T. to claim for a time that its policy was equal pay, but beyond printing an equal pay scale in its official organ, it did nothing to bring about the change; it did not approach education authorities, it did not print propaganda articles, it did not hold meetings, in favor of equal pay. As to demanding equal pay in the Burnham Committee, it was well known that the very large majority of the N. U. T. members on that committee were opposed to equal pay; the very man who was selected to put the demand forward was known to be personally opposed to it; what influence, then, would a formal claim for equal pay have on the authorities' panel when they were perfectly aware that the man himself nearly all his colleagues were against it?

As to the claim that the Burnham

committee helped towards equal pay. In all the more progressive areas, it did the very reverse. The steady work of the N. U. W. T. had induced the best authorities to reduce the difference between men's and women's salaries; in some places men and women had an equal minimum; in others, they had a much nearer approximation to an equal maximum; the Burnham scales have swept this away; the towns with the equal minima have perforce reverted to inequality; those with a lessened difference in maxima have increased the difference again; and areas outside London paying a scale above Burnham 3 have been obliged to lower salaries all round. We were making a distinct advance toward equality when the Burnham scales thrust us back by standardizing payment according to sex.

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Yours faithfully,  
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## The Public Junior College

By L. W. SMITH, Superintendent  
Joliet Township High School and  
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This article pertains only to the "public" junior college. A letter from the author referring to this point says: "I have introduced the word 'public' in the title because junior colleges under private auspices have a setting that is distinctly different and should have different treatment."

The development of the junior college is the result of the growing determination of the American people to make educational opportunities universal and democratic. From the kindergarten through the period of adolescence, this determination is shown clearly in recent educational statistics. Opportunities for elementary education are practically universal so that the growth of enrollment in elementary schools during the last 30 years has been almost exactly parallel with the growth in population. This increase both in elementary school enrollment and population has been about 68 per cent according to the statistics available from the Federal Bureau of Education. During this period of 30 years, since 1890, high school enrollment has increased over 700 per cent. At the beginning of this same 30 years, the junior college was not in existence. Since then, it has had a rapid development and has become a thoroughly established educational institution in many American cities, and is destined to be introduced into practically every American city which does not otherwise provide for college training.

### Compelling Reasons

There are many compelling reasons for the development of the junior college in any community when it is once assumed that educational opportunities shall become universal. In the first place, the first two years of the college curriculum is for the most part unspecialized. It is a part of the general cultural training of youth. It is primarily adolescent education and essentially belongs to the period of high school education rather than to college or university education. Although a little more intensive and with a more rapid pace, the methods and ideals of the classroom work in the first two years of college are the same as in the later years of high school and should be introduced into the work of the high school. The period of specialization and professional training ordinarily does begin, and should begin, at the opening of the junior year in college. Since that is the case, general fundamental training may more appropriately be done in the home city of the student. Since this period of general training is the period when the student is studying his own interests and abilities with a view to selecting the proper specialties, it is more appropriate that this try-out process should be done in the home city, where the influences of his family life tend away from home.

Another tendency in education which contributes to the building up of junior colleges is the constant elimination of irrelevant matter in the course of study throughout the elementary and high school periods. This elimination of dead material saves time for the student and prepares him for his college work at an earlier age. At the same time, promotions throughout the school period are more promptly accomplished than heretofore. Both of these influences get many students ready for regular college work at an immature age when they should not be sent away from home. Much valuable time is in this way saved for them by giving them their earlier college work at home and inducing them to profess and special study with final graduation from the distant professional school at a much earlier date than is possible under any other conditions. This is the best solution of one of the greatest problems in professional education, namely, that the graduate begins to practice their professions too late in life.

Benefit of Two More Years at Home. In this same connection, it is a great boon, both to the student and to his family, if he can remain in his home environment for two years of his college period. For family reasons, if

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for no other, it is altogether desirable that he have two years of college training while at home. Parental protection extends further into his life and he learns to appreciate his home life as he approaches adulthood in a way in which he could not appreciate it as a child. The father and mother have an opportunity to participate in his ambitions and problems of college life, which is very gratifying to them in most cases. Not least of all, the student is protected by the environment of his home community during this period of maturing adulthood, so that he usually comes out of it with a settled character. When the student enters college or university at the conclusion of the junior college period, almost never does he fail in college, because his college habits of study are established so that he is not swept off his feet by the distraction of college life.

The junior college provides still other advantages which were not anticipated with the junior college development. One of these is that the instructors are experienced teachers who have made a special study of the art of teaching whereas under the stress of specialization in subject matter many of the instructors in the college and university have had little training or experience as teachers. Independent college and university authorities habitually assign relatively inexperienced men to instruction in their freshman and sophomore work. In these independent colleges and universities seldom does a young student have an opportunity to come in contact with the famous men who are the heads of the departments and who perhaps are veteran instructors. Furthermore, the classes in junior college are small. The instructors have opportunity for individual contacts. They know the individual students who come under their instruction. They know what their careers have been in high school. They know better what measures to employ, what ambitions to stimulate, what habits of work need to be built up in the students who come under their care. This is a distinct advantage when attention is directed to the fact that in most colleges and universities the classes are large, particularly in the first two years of college, and the individual student loses his identity in the great mass of students who are now attending the beginning classes in such institutions.

### More Able to Attend College

Another important benefit of the junior college to the local community is that it provides hope for college training for many students of college caliber who would not otherwise have the opportunity for financial reasons. Many families can finance the work of their sons and daughters at home for a period of two years and away from home for two more years who would otherwise find it impossible to finance the whole four-year period, and hence they do not undertake even a part of it. These families who are financially able prefer to send their children to a local junior college and later elsewhere, because of the greater efficiency with which this early work is done and because of the financial saving.

In this connection, it should be said that the local community can finance the junior college with a minimum of cost provided it regularly employs high school instructors of high grade. It is required that teachers giving instruction in college subjects shall at least have had one year of college study in the specialty which they teach. It is also expected that they shall have had at least a master's degree in such subject. With this grade of academic equipment, one or two teachers in each of the departments of the high school can give instruction in the college work and fill out

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the program for the day in high school work. In some cities, the enrollment in junior college classes is such that all the junior college instructors can devote their entire time to college work. At the same time, the local school board with a minimum of increased expense can equip its high school laboratories and libraries so as to give a maximum of opportunity for the college work. This is done with a minimum of expense leaving out of account the overhead in building charges and administration which must be provided in any case. The per capita cost of junior college work runs about the same as the per capita cost of high school instruction with these items included. This is the case even though the college classes usually must be small. Any community with a sufficiently large high school enrollment can undertake junior college work with a minimum of expense and difficulty if it is careful as regards items mentioned in this paragraph.

### Another Opportunity

From the student point of view, there is still another benefit in junior college which is not often noted, namely, the opportunity it provides him to take a significant and responsible part in student life, which he cannot have in the less of the composition of the freshman and sophomore classes in colleges and universities. He may have a part in the student council, in the literary club, in the literary societies, in the musical organization, the athletic teams, dramatic organization, etc. The modern junior college is learning how to take full advantage of the tendency of adolescent youth to take enthusiastic part in organized life.

In a word, the junior college is a development in modern American life which is destined to change the organization of the established educational institutions. It is bound to cause a radical readjustment in adolescent education, bringing about a reorganization of both secondary schools and colleges. It will produce a new articulation of high schools and universities.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Some American Water-Colorists,  
a Collector and a Critic

LEISURE is the luxury of the few who usually know so little what use to make of it that they squander it on golf or bridge, tennis or polo, hunting or racing, and are never so pleased as when they can add the zest of risk-taking, with the money that pays for it, in the sport of betting. All the more credit is due, therefore, to the rare exception, the man who understands how much more he can make of his leisure by devoting it to art or books, and how much more excitement, if excitement is what he likes, is to be had out of the sport of collecting.

For this reason Mr. A. E. Gallatin has long seemed a man to be admired and envied. He has had the chance to do what he likes with his time and the good sense to devote it to the things of most importance. While other men in his position have disposed of their time by going to the remote ends of the earth for big game shooting, or climbing mountains never climbed before, or sailing for unknown seas—if any are left—he has busied himself hunting for the drawings or prints which interest him, in writing little books about them, and in working with printers of note to his desire to make these little books beautiful. And I think all who busy themselves in the same way, even if it is not to fill their leisure moments but to make a living, will agree that he has chosen the sport that pays best in the end, the sport least likely to get to be a bore.

## Mr. Gallatin's Viewpoint

To say this, however, is not to admire indiscriminately Mr. Gallatin's preferences or to accept his criticisms without reserve. After all, Mr. Gallatin is an amateur, not an artist, and what he says on questions of art is not said with authority. I have read his last little book, "American Water-Colorists," to my Gallatin series, but the stimulating pleasure I derive from it is in disagreeing with him. Argument is delightful because one learns so much from it. To get another person's point of view is to change one's own, but often makes it clearer.

Water color is one of the subtlest of mediums. If it leads many an artist astray, inevitably it confuses still more the amateur who seeks to write on the subject. The masters Mr. Gallatin puts his faith in are Whistler, Winslow Homer, Sargent, Dodge MacKnight, Marin, Demuth, while he includes less enthusiastically Childé Hassam, Walter Gay, Mary Cassatt, Charles Burchfield. This list betrays Mr. Gallatin's preferences, but does not induce me to accept it as it is. Three or four of the names could be left out and others worthier of the distinction found to replace them even if, as he says, and here I agree with him, that the exhibitions of the chief American water-color societies of the day "include practically all the names except true water-color drawings."

## Whistler and Turner

Nobody would dispute Whistler's place at the head of the list, though Whistler would have been the first to protest against his having derived his brilliancy of color or any traditions from Turner, "the old amateur" in his opinion. His own methods were so different in every way that he had small sympathy with the methods of Turner, inspiring as these were. To bracket the two together is misleading. And Whistler's distinction might be more convincing to Mr. Gallatin's disciples had the color reproduction of Whistler's "On the Mersey" been omitted. Color reproduction cannot give the subtlety and delicacy of water color and no water-color painter was ever more delicate and subtle than Whistler. Better, too, to have omitted "Foggy Morning" to which reproduction in black-and-white has been scarcely more kind.

I find Mr. Gallatin a trifle condescending to Sargent, though recognizing the "marvelous dexterity" and "astounding skill" of his water colors. To call them snapshots, however, is to do them injustice. Watch an artist as he studies them, especially another painter in water color, and ask him what he thinks. Far more representative examples could have been found in the Brooklyn Museum, a fine collection which Mr. Gallatin appears to know, than the four selected. Winslow Homer gave amazing impressions of palm trees in the tropics, catching with truth and beauty their swaying and swinging in the wind, and for these he will ever maintain his rank in the group of American water-color painters. I cannot, however, see with Mr. Gallatin's eyes anything of Turner in Dodge MacKnight's work. Turner was peculiarly sensitive to the romance in nature and in architecture and rarely failed to get this romance into his paper; Dodge MacKnight's vision is matter-of-fact. Had I been writing the little book I might have said about him a good deal that Mr. Gallatin seems to feel about Sargent.

## As to Abstract Art

But it is Marin who carries off the laurels—"one of the greatest and most profound artists America has produced," as a water-colorist, stands supreme—and Demuth comes in a good second. "Abstract" art is now the fashion with patrons of art and it means, as far as its exponents can be understood, art in which form is suppressed or else expressed in more or less geometric terms. Marin has written that his "works are meant as constructive expressions of the inner senses, responding to things seen and felt." The work of the great masters of the past could be described in the same words, or rather with the same meaning, in language clearer to the uninitiated, but the great masters believed apparently that they could respond to things seen and felt without the sacrifice of form.

Mr. Gallatin quotes Goethe at some length, concluding with the following sentence: "When the artist takes any object of nature, the object no longer belongs to nature; indeed, we say that the artist creates the object in that moment, by extracting from it all that

is significant, characteristic, interesting, or rather by putting into it a higher value." And Mr. Gallatin adds: "This, I think, is exactly what Marin has done." But is it not exactly what the Greek sculptors did, what the Florentine and Venetian painters did—exactly what Velasquez in Spain did, Rembrandt and Hals in Holland, Rubens and Van Dyke in Flanders?—and, to come down to the heroes of this little list, what Whistler did? Really, it was not left for the ultra-modern school alone "to penetrate into the depths of things." They cannot appropriate to themselves a monopoly of the essentials of great art.

Other matters have been suggested to me by this suggestive little book. One is the mistake of using coated paper for the illustrations when makers of beautiful books have recently proved that, with care, they can be printed on the same paper as the text. A second is that Bruce Rogers is not always happy in designing a title page. I might object also to the binding, more appropriate to a Chinese than an American book. But—well—perhaps if this new volume in the Gallatin series had not interested me in one way or another, I would not have wanted to talk about it.

## The Art Club, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 3 (Special Correspondence)—There are times when an exhibition of paintings approximates in spirit and atmosphere the joyous brilliancy of a flower display. Such an exhibition is now in progress at the Art Club, where, each spring, a group of women artists show their work.

The lure of color, and its emotional appeal are clearly felt in the still-life groups by M. Elizabeth Price, Cora Brooks, and Maud Drein Bryant. Flowers may yield readily to an arbitrary decorative arrangement, which shall be more or less conventional in its design, as in the plaque-like treatment of dahlias by M. Elizabeth Price, rich in red and yellow color tones, or they may be converted at will into an exuberant color composition which shall create emotional pleasure for the eye, as in Mrs. Bryant's colorful bouquets, or Cora Brooks' red berries, copper bowl, and blue background.

Much in the same spirit are the luminous green and blue color studies of trees, sky, and water by Cora Brooks and Constance Cochrane. The latter especially has achieved a striking color contrast in a clear, out-of-doors atmosphere. Here is the more dramatic note—the deep green of pines, the clear blue of sea or sky, the sunlit shore; while Mrs. Brooks clings to the lyrical in woodland greens and the white of birch bark.

Fern I. Coppedge, Lucile Holward and Mary MacIntosh contribute landscape studies of changeable scenes in summer, winter or spring. Autumn is less favored by this group of women painters, and its absence, perhaps, adds to the consistent buoyancy and optimism of the display.

The mutual reaction of physical landscape on light, and light on land-



"The Prophet," From the Mural Painting by Myron Barlow

one of Theresa Bernstein's sad and thoughtful character studies.

Thus may one discover two approaches to the realm of art—one, that of the individual mind in its reaction upon life; the other, that of the eye in its individual visualization of objective nature.

## Milwaukee Art Institute

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4 (Special Correspondence)—Gustave Meier has been awarded the Milwaukee Art Institute Medal and the \$100 prize at the annual Wisconsin show held here during the week of April 4 to 7, the honors going to his oil, "The Quiet Valley." Dudley Crafts Watson, director of the institute won the Fawcett \$100 prize for the best flower painting, his subject being "Holyrocks," and Amy Beyer the Bradford \$30 prize for the best group of works. Other first awards announced are: Joseph Lukowicz, \$25 Art Institute prize, for a book table; Leslie J. Posey, Art Institute medal and \$50, bronze figure, "Bacchantes"; John A. Jeske, Camera Club award, "The Sheik"; William C. Verburg, winter photograph; J. H.



"Margaret," From Painting by Isabel Branson Cartwright, in the Women Artists' Exhibit, Philadelphia

scape provides interest in the work of Lucile Howard and Mary MacIntosh. An Irish peat bog is rich in deep color tones; a cloud deepens the color brilliance of a promontory, or one is pleasantly conscious of the gray color quality which New England rocks impart to New England landscape.

Yet it is in the work of Nancy Ferguson and Theresa Bernstein that one finds an absorbing and contrasting attitude toward human life.

Miss Ferguson sees people imbued with the holiday spirit—with the gay, superficial, momentary appeal of the world advertising itself—bright dresses and sweaters, awnings, banners, signs—a vivid conglomeration of colors—peculiarly and essentially American. Theresa Bernstein, on the other hand, sees life with a background of restraint. It is, perhaps, the basic difference between the buoyant spirit of America, and the inward thoughtfulness of Russia.

Theresa Bernstein has approached art from the standpoint of human life problems. She paints what she feels, and thinks rather than what she sees, and the result is less of the buoyancy of a bouquet, but more of the force of existence. The serious, thoughtful, and often sad elements in her art are reflected in her choice of sombre colors under a cloud of brown. Yet, together with her thoughtful attitude toward life, one finds an artistic courage—an ambition which will attack greater art problems and a larger canvas.

The contrast is striking between "Margaret," a luminous study of brilliant American girlhood by Isabel Branson Cartwright, and "Girlhood,"

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Detroit, March 31  
Special Correspondence

"THE PROPHET," in conflict with the high priest and revolting against the conventional ceremony of the religion, is the subject of a mural painting by Myron Barlow, a contemporary American painter. This and three other similar tondos will adorn the walls of the Temple Beth El in Detroit, Michigan.

These pictures mark a distinct departure from custom. Ordinarily no such representation is permitted by the Jewish in their places of worship. The divine command that "no graven image" should be revered has prevented the likeness of animate forms being so used. But now there will be in this one temple the pictorial subjects of "The Prophet," "Abraham Receiving the Messengers of the Lord," "The Student in Search of Knowledge," and "The Emigrant Looking Hopefully Toward the Future."

Abraham will be depicted as the dominant figure, inviting into his tent the angels who have come in the guise of men. This is interpretative of charity and humility. The "Search for Knowledge" is expressed by a group of three students, the oldest of whom is instructing the others, referring to the accumulation of knowledge in the manuscripts and tomes at his hand. The fourth picture reveals the young emigrant of 16 years, arriving in New York harbor, as he stands by the boat rail with a small group of friends, he looks off, past the Statue of Liberty to the towering structures of the city. Thus is hope for the future painted in this symbolic scene. Each of the four subjects has one dominating figure, and this is the keynote and emphasizes the message.

The first of the series is complete and now on view in the gallery of the Detroit Institute of Arts. The others will be created, from already existing color sketches, within the year, probably in Etampes, France, where the artist lives most of the time.

Myron Barlow many years ago received recognition for his good painting. Born in Ionia, Mich., in 1873, he later studied in Paris under Gerome and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He has been elected to membership in several important French and American art societies. Included among the awards made to him are the gold medals of the 1904 St. Louis Exposition and of the 1915 Panama Pacific Exposition.

His paintings are owned in many homes and in the permanent art collections such as the Pennsylvania Academy, where his "Mother Love" is to be found. "Liseuse" is in the Palais des Beaux Arts, at Douai.

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**Gifford Beal**

France. The Detroit Institute owns his "Pêcheuse" and "A Cup of Tea."

His work has consisted largely of genre subjects in which the French middle class is often represented. These good people are engaged in the homely, everyday affairs of life, preparing the food, at tea, knitting or moving about in the house or its environs. Two or three importantly placed figures in plain simplified backgrounds make up these decorative compositions. A cool, grayed-blue atmosphere bathes all, harmonizing it in one general tonality.

## The Prophet

In the first of the murals for the Temple Beth El, the large figure of the prophet almost fills the ample circle, commanding attention and forming the nucleus of the design itself. Its curving outlines of flowing robe, continued in the straighter line of the arm and finger, pointed in emphasis, carry out the shape of the frame. The high priest, majestic and resplendent with the jeweled breastplate of the 12 tribes, is a repetition in a minor key and of a different nature. The others, some of whom more or less realize the prophet's feelings, form an accompaniment to this rhythmic theme, completing the chord as it were.

A massy column of the temple forms a background for the principal figure and reflects his own strength. "The Prophet" is in pastel tones of red-violet with blue-green outer robe. All colors are in the same intensity scale. The columns are an ivory-white modeled with a cooler bluish shadow. The distant trees of gray-green are repeated in the foreground branches of stronger green.

The high priest is in violets, whites, reds and blues with the many-colored garments of his breast. All forms are kept simple and effective in mass, for they will be seen in their lofty position, 36 feet above the floor, just below the main dome of the building. Each tondo will be 8 feet in diameter. This is one of the strongest pieces of work that Myron Barlow has done. It shows that under proper inspiration and patronage a true artist will rise to the accomplishment of the masterful.

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## A Thomas Eakins Show

Special from Monitor Bureau  
New York, April 5

IT SEEMS a far cry from the colorful, sunny, painting of today to the bituminous, shadowy, studio productions that characterized American art in the seventies and eighties. No Russian invasion biased its glowing way through that passive period, no intimation of the cataclysmic cubists troubled the even tenor of its Victorianism. Many of those painters saw life apparently from the studio windows and their canvases, much yet lived with time, present anything but a cheerful appearance today. The Brummer Galleries present a case in point with their present exhibition of the work of Thomas Eakins which contrasts strangely with the ultra-modern art so frequently seen at this house. Although this highly esteemed American painter was honored in 1917 by a large memorial exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, these 30 paintings in oil and water color serve as a timely reminder of past achievements and present issues, bringing to mind how much water has flowed under the bridges since the heyday of Eakins and his group.

## His High Accomplishment

That Eakins was a most sincere and earnest practitioner of painting is proven by the great amount of fine work he did. It is the limited viewpoint of his time that makes his art of small appeal today, that willingness to touch politely the fringes of real life, whether it be the fisherman's, the sportsman's, or the artist's world. Bohemia was a very real place in those days, the proprieties were tremendously enforced—Eakins had painted a studio scene of William Rush working from a model in the studio, delightfully chaperoned by an elderly person in gray, absorbed apparently in her knitting—and it was the thing to rig up the models as cowboys and paint them at their wild and woolly pastimes. On the other hand a very forceful, Lincolnian integrity actuated them and it is that quality that lends dignity and character to their work. Eakins often achieved portraits that epitomize his period, heads that are lacking in the Rembrandt manner, though much dimmed and often dingy. The English traditions of good painting had practically disappeared then, consequently the lovely, enduring bloom and quality of a Gilbert Stuart is lacking. Eakins' art was that of the lair and the laboratory, of a determined, stanch idealism just emerging from traditional heritage and manfully reaching out for individual growth.

## Lawson and Wiggins

At the Daniel Galleries is an exhibition of landscapes by Ernest Lawson. Though the environs of New York City, a seemingly most unpromising terrain, pastoral scenes and stretches of country side which give him subject matter for his pictures. Mr. Lawson's style is well known through frequent appearances at exhibitions throughout the country where he has won many of the most important prizes. His landscapes feature a haziness slightly tempered with faint sunlight through which his well-ordered valleys, meadows and hills stretch into the enveloping distance. There is always a convincing sense of the wideness of this world in Mr. Lawson's work and of the essential poetry that lies scattered abroad so freely for him who has eyes to see.

Another landscapist, this time of the Lyme colony, is at the Milch Galleries. Guy Wiggins, A. N. A., reveals the Connecticut hills and valleys in all the panoply of the four seasons, very charming and poetic versions of snowy fields and tree tracery against the winter sky, of silvery days in the woods or flaming, golden Indian summer with its Midas touch. Mr. Wiggins lives in the heart of this most paintable region and has wrested, year after year, fresh inspiration from its

familiar haunts for his New England sonnets. The stately alms, the groves of birch and maple, young oaks and hickories, the feathery leafage of spring and the few remaining traces that cling through the winter storms, these are but a few of the details of close observation and faithful record that fill these canvases. There is an intimacy here and a softness, even tenderness, of mood. Once in a while, as in the "Golden Hill," Mr. Wiggins strikes a bigger, more pretentious note, and the glowing foreground, with its traversely wandering stone-wall, is one of his finest passages.

## Gifford Beal's Sea Themes

Gifford Beal is showing a small group of paintings at the Kraushaar Galleries. They exhibit his accustomed probity and vigor, his almost blunt masculinity and attack. It is the sea and fisherman that are brought through his art before us in all salience. He has managed to paint an oncoming sloop from whose bowsprit the harpoon has just been cast at a shark with effective stroke, and he has made a most convincing picture of it all. The movement of water and the character of the New England seacoast are admirably rendered in this exhibition. Every note set down has the ring of authenticity and technical authority.

Carl Rungius is showing at the Harlow Galleries a series of studies for his mountain canvases which have been seen frequently in this city's exhibitions. His studio is in the Banff region of the Canadian Rockies which provide a never-ending wealth of material for his pictures. While these studies are mostly in the way of being topographical data, or notes of atmospheric effects, they have a distinct charm and interest per se.

The great southwest continues to attract the devotee of light and color and picturesque detail. The principal group, which centers at Taos, is capturing more and more attention at each fresh manifestation of their brilliant painting. At the Anderson Galleries comes Blanche C. Grant with her canvases and sketches to add to the season's list of exhibiting Taoselans. While her work has as yet no distinguishing characteristics, she exhibits sufficiently developed painting abilities to carry her forward to whatever goal she has in mind. She has at least kept her own thinking clear and worked out her pictorial problems quite independently.

The Anderson Galleries is also the scene of an exhibition of the work of the students who have formed this past winter Joseph Pennell's first New York class in the graphic arts. He has fired many eyes to his interest in the various mediums and has let them work in their individual ways. The results are most varied and surprisingly good, technically and subject-wise. It is gratifying to watch the growing interest in etching and its allied processes, for it is part and parcel of what is beginning to assume large proportions in America—a genuine renaissance in art.

R. F.

## Salt Lake City Art Commission

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (Special)—Beginning a program with the eventual object of establishing a municipal art gallery, the city commission has appointed a city art commission, with Mayor C. Clarence Nielson as chairman. The commission has begun a search for meritorious art works to be displayed in the city and county building for the present.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## New Times Out of the Old

PROBABLY no one sincerely wishes he had lived in any period but the present, and probably the vast majority of people think neither of the past or of the future beyond the day before yesterday and the day after tomorrow. Neither Golden Ages nor Utopias interest them one whit. Current magazines, newspapers and fiction form the staple of their reading, and the daily business of living the main subject of their attention. And yet everyone who reads and studies at all widely comes soon or late to look with special regard upon some one era, period or epoch as one to which he finds himself strongly drawn.

In indulging all such dreams, however, it is well to remember that the pleasure of living in such a period would depend almost wholly upon the place and the order of society in which one found oneself. It would be a great mistake to suppose that thirteenth century Italy was at all what one might suppose it to have been after one has been reading the life of Saint Francis of Assisi, or fourteenth century England, after reading the "Canterbury Tales." Chaucer certainly gives no fancy picture of his times, and yet, for a full impression of them, one should read, if nothing else, the "Vision of Piers the Plowman," and the "Dream of John Ball." The golden age of the Franciscans, if it ever existed at all, existed in one small place and for hardly twenty years, other places and years being filled in that century with senseless wars, such as the poor world has seldom seen. And the glittering pageant of Chaucer has no room for the peasants' rebellion or the bitter cry of the poor. The more one reads, the more one becomes susceptible of the plaints of those who wish to recall the good old times. The good old times never existed or, rather, existed as do the good new times, mainly in certain places and with certain persons.

I have not been able to decide on any period in which I should like to have lived. There are a few circles I should like to visit. I should like to have been present at a performance of "Edipus Rex" in Athens in the fifth century B. C., or of "Hamlet" in the sixteenth century, or of "Tartuffe" in the seventeenth. That would have been an experience! I should like to have attended one of Lamb's Monday evenings, or to have watched Dr. Johnson surrounded by the coteries of the Swan of Lichfield, or to have wandered about London with Crabbe Robinson, or to have dropped in at a meeting of the Kitkat Club, or to have strolled in the vicarage garden with White of Selbourne. As a boy I dreamed of being a spectator of the building of the pyramid of Cheops, which, as Herodotus tells us, engaged the labors of one hundred thousand men, "who lived on cheese and onions," and of being a member of the crew of King Olaf; and for a time I

was fascinated by the expedition of the Hanseatic merchants, when they sailed in their ship, The Colored Cow, against the Norse pirate, Stortebeker, and found that the masts of his vessels were filled with pure gold, melted and poured in as a method of concealment. Those were all stirring times, and colorful. But I doubt whether to the people who lived in them, they were any more romantic than our times are to us; for nothing seems to be harder in the world than to see one's own time in the perspective that we call romance.

Social conditions apart, certain literary periods appeal strongly to certain readers. My special favorite is the seventeenth century in England. The drama I care little for, but its poetry and prose are very attractive, perhaps because in no other period does one find quite the same simplicity combined with a quiet erudition.



The Forge. From the Drypoint by Whistler

And what copious variety it offers to the explorer, in the "sons of Spenser" and the "tribes of Ben" and the metaphysical school and the Cavalier lyrics and the Puritan makers of "emblems." One may turn from Bunyan and Defoe to Herbert or Vaughan and Crashaw; from the rustic simplicity of Walton and White to the Latin eloquence of Taylor and Browne or the thunder-roll of Milton; from the pastoral filigree of Herrick or Browne of Tavitock to the courtly filigree of Lovelace and Suckling; from the quaintness of Wither, Quarles, Fuller, and Burton to the compressed wisdom of Bacon and Selden and Donne. There is something for all tastes and all moods.

In a time full of stirring events, centering in the Puritan Rebellion, these men seem to have found time to be both learned and wise; perhaps because they all cultivated hobbies. And their hobbies resulted in a surprisingly large number of great single books. They were all erudite both in books and in the world, and their works are marked by a wealth of experience and a certain grace of manner, and by a freedom from low sneering, and ill-natured smartness such as characterizes too many of the books of the next age. Equanimity and, at times, serenity, seem to mark the seventeenth century men, as if they had somehow learned to rise above the petty and the transient. They had lost the bright paganism of the Renaissance and had not yet succumbed to the worldly cynicism of the Restoration. While they had perhaps nothing, except "Paradise Lost," to match the greatest works of the time of Elizabeth and had not learned to write with the clean-cut clarity and decorum of the writers of the age of Anne, yet they had a flavor all their own; and one grows quickly to like it.

A passage in Thoreau's "Early Spring in Massachusetts" puts as well as any I have read the effect of these old books upon the modern reader. "When I looked into one of them, it affected me like looking into an inaccessible swamp, ten feet deep in sphagnum, where the monarchs of the forest, covered with mosses and stretched along the ground, were making haste to become peat. These old books suggested a certain fertility; an Ohio soil, as if they were making a humus for new literature to spring in: I heard the howling of bullfrogs and the hum of mosquitoes reverberating through their thick embossed covers, when I had closed the book." R. M. G.

## Literary Criticism in America

But suppose the choice to lie between an English author of the first rank in his kind and an American author of the second or third rank in the same kind. Is it not an unsound "cultural" policy to select for study the inferior author? Most eminent American teachers appear to think so. Believers in intellectual free trade, they have long ridiculed the notion of "protected industries" in the field of letters, and have united with English critics in denigrating "Cooper, the American Scott," "Bryant, the American Wordsworth," "Miller, the American Byron." Insensibly they have slipped into the assumption that

for every American author there must necessarily be a superior English counterpart.

But to return to our question: Is it not an unsound policy to select for study an inferior author, merely because he is American? A Yankee answer to this question would be: Is it not an unsound policy to assume that an author, merely because he is American, must be inferior? And now for an answer which I have tried to make straightforward. I cannot make it entirely simple and at the time adequate, for it requires careful qualification. It is generally an unsound policy to select for uncritical assimilation an American author who is the inferior of an available and equivalent author, whether he be English, Italian, or Greek, or beside whatever national banner he may stand beneath the flag of the republic of letters. If the best authors were always available, and if they always supplied our

needs, there would be small reason for reading any others than the best. But, as a matter of fact, the best Greek and Italian authors, say, are to most American students only imperfectly available; and foreign authors, even the best modern authors of England—accessible though they are and closely related—are imperfect equivalents for the native authors that we need to express for us the individual adventures and the social sense of men and women who live under our own national conditions. Best, after all, even in the field of art, is a term which cannot be defined without some reference to what art is so fond of denying to itself—its purpose. When an American reader wishes an intimate picture of American society there can be no best book but an American book. There is always this strong special reason for knowing the literary expression of our own national life, even though it be immature, unsatisfactory, and inferior to that of other nations.

The danger involved in assigning to American literature a much larger place in our culture than it now holds is obvious. The danger is that in seeking to know ourselves and our own place in the world we may grossly overvalue our own things and become so intent upon them that we shall fail to discover our place in the world. Hence the grave importance of criticism at the present juncture in America. To embrace our native literature for better or for worse implies knowing it and valuing it for its virtues, whatever they are; but it need not in the least require us to shut our eyes to its shortcomings. On the contrary, we shall find, as our addition to American letters increases, that we shall grow more and more exacting; we shall "discover," as Mr. Brownell says, "new requirements in the ideal"—to which I would add: "if we have an ideal." There are, indeed, at the present time many indications that our proverbial American hyper-sensitivity to adverse comment on our institutions, our society, and our literature is at length beginning to yield ground before a new spirit of somewhat drastic self-examination and self-censure. In its popular manifestations this new spirit is as yet mainly iconoclastic uncertainty, perhaps, in its readiness to give and receive hard knocks in the contest for solid footing. It is not in any sense an ancestor-worshipping spirit. Its temper is so deprecatory and its general attitude towards the past so contemptuously irreverent that all danger of overvaluing our hereditary possessions seems for the time being quite to have disappeared. It is a spirit of potentially which may under wise guidance become a spirit of power.—Stuart P. Sherman, in The Yale Review.

For every American author there must necessarily be a superior English counterpart. But to return to our question: Is it not an unsound policy to select for study an inferior author, merely because he is American? A Yankee answer to this question would be: Is it not an unsound policy to assume that an author, merely because he is American, must be inferior? And now for an answer which I have tried to make straightforward. I cannot make it entirely simple and at the time adequate, for it requires careful qualification. It is generally an unsound policy to select for uncritical assimilation an American author who is the inferior of an available and equivalent author, whether he be English, Italian, or Greek, or beside whatever national banner he may stand beneath the flag of the republic of letters. If the best authors were always available, and if they always supplied our

needs, there would be small reason for reading any others than the best. But, as a matter of fact, the best Greek and Italian authors, say, are to most American students only imperfectly available; and foreign authors, even the best modern authors of England—accessible though they are and closely related—are imperfect equivalents for the native authors that we need to express for us the individual adventures and the social sense of men and women who live under our own national conditions. Best, after all, even in the field of art, is a term which cannot be defined without some reference to what art is so fond of denying to itself—its purpose. When an American reader wishes an intimate picture of American society there can be no best book but an American book. There is always this strong special reason for knowing the literary expression of our own national life, even though it be immature, unsatisfactory, and inferior to that of other nations.

## The Raining Hour Is Done

The raining hour is done, And, threaded on the bough, The May-buds in the sun Are shining emeralds now.

As transitory these As things of April will, Yet, trembling in the trees, Is briefer beauty still.

For, flowering from the sky Upon an April day, Are silver buds that lie Amid the buds of May. —John Drinkwater.

## Grangerising

Fame and a degree of immortality are thrust upon some people, and Granger was one of them. Who was "Granger," the man who gave his name to a practice which most book-lovers condemn? He was a clergyman—he was the Rev. James Granger; and I cannot find that the Rev. James Granger ever Grangerised books himself. That is the unkindest cut of all for him. Many thousands of book-lovers, booksellers, and researchers, opening a volume, and finding the title-page gone, because it had a vignette, or some particularly beautiful or instructive plate vanished from its place in the leaves, have growled

## Goethe and Schiller

My relations with Schiller rested on the decided tendency of both of us towards a single aim, and our common activity rested on the diversity of the means by which we endeavored to attain that aim.

Once when a slight difference was mentioned between us, of which I was reminded by a passage in a letter of his, I made the following reflection: There is a great difference between a poet seeing the particular for the universal, and seeing the universal in the particular. The one gives rise to Allegory, where the particular serves only as an instance or example of the general; but the other is the true nature of Poetry, namely, the expression of the particular without any thought of, or reference to, the general. If a man grasps the particular vividly, he also grasps the general, without being aware of it. It is a long time or he may make the discovery long afterwards.—Goethe.

"Granger!" ... Yet Granger did not invent, or even first suggest the practice of Grangerising. The Saturday Review itself had to confess that "Diderot was not only a hardened Grangerite, but as far in advance of his epoch in respect of the theory of book-illustration as he was in respect of art criticism." But Diderot was writing books, and extra-illustrating them, and in France, as well as England, extra-illustrating was going on long before the Rev. James Granger published his "Biographical History of England," in 1769, good man! ...

In 1769, when Granger's "Biographical History of England" first appeared, in six volumes, it was jumped at by the extra-illustrators, who had not then got their special and technical name. Here was a glorious field for them—an account of all the people important in English history, six volumes of pages about such people, and one portrait at least to find, if possible, for the illustration of each page! Sala wrote (on the authority

of an advertisement of the fifth edition of the book) that "at its first appearance the rage to illustrate it became so prevalent that scarcely a copy of any (other) work, embellished with portraits, was left in an unutilized state." People had extra-illustrated before, henceforward they "Grangerised."—Sir James Yoxall, in "The A B C of Collecting."

Remember how you piled the driftwood high Upon the sand that night? The silence swept Down with the darkness, and a slow fog crept Upon us from the sea, and stood close by.

Wailing us in with quiet; till your spark Made all the hidden magic that had slept In dead dry timbers wake, so that it leapt In the clear flame, and shattered all the dark!

Then were strange colors of the changing sea Set forth in fire,—and suddenly we knew In our small vision all the tyranny Of storm,—and the far calm of placid blue.

And in a breathless moment, we could feel The vast sea-creatures move against our keel. —Bernice Leslie Kenyon, in "Songs of Unrest."

We sat looking off across the country, watching the sun go down. The curly grass about us was on fire now. The bark of the oaks turned red as a copper. There was a shimmer of gold on the brown river. Out in the stream the sandbars glittered like glass, and the light trembled in the willow thickets as if little flames were leaping among them. The breeze sank to stillness. In the ravine a ringdove mourned plaintively, and somewhere off in the bushes an owl hooted. The girls sat listless, leaning against each other. The long fingers of the sun touched their foreheads.

Presently we saw a curious thing: There were no clouds, the sun was going down in a limpid, gold-washed sky. Just as the lower edge of the red disk rested on the high fields against the horizon, a great black figure suddenly appeared on the face of the sun. We started to our feet, straining our eyes toward it. In a moment we realized what it was. On some upland farm, a plough had been left standing in the field. The sun was sinking just behind it. Magnified across the distance by the horizontal light, it stood out against the sun, was exactly contained within the circle of the disk; the handles, the tongue, the share—black against the molten red. There it was, heroic in size, a picture writing on the sun.

Even while we whispered about it, the vision disappeared: the plough dropped and dropped until the red disk went beneath the earth. The fields below were dark, the sky was growing pale, and that forgotten plough had sunk back to its own littleness somewhere on the prairie.—Willis Cather, in "My Antonia."

## The Promises of the Bible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS CHILDREN we clung very earnestly and persistently to the promises of our parents, having great faith in their fulfillment; and wise fathers and mothers did not make promises to their children that they did not hope and expect to fulfill. Grown-up people can now cling just as tenaciously to the promises of our heavenly Father, and with even greater expectancy of fulfillment than even the child did to his earthly parents' promises, when once they have understood their true relationship with God and, in a measure, become acquainted with Him.

All through both the Old and the New Testament we find promises of good—promises of health, of prosperity, peace, happiness, and freedom from fear; and it is our part as children of God to rise in thought to claim and prove that these promises are true: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee;" "Fear thou not; for I am with thee;" "I have seen his ways, and will heal him: I will lead him also, and restore comforts unto him and to his mourners." These promises are only a few of the many with which we can begin the working out of the problems that are confronting us, and from which we have the right to expect to be freed. The very first step in any righteous activity in the way of advancement is faith. If we do not believe a thing to be true and honest, we do not feel like using our endeavors to proceed with it. So we must be sure we really believe that God is, and are willing to "take Him at His word." This small effort of a right beginning will enable us to behold and to make use of the multitude of the riches of His love.

In studying the promises of the Bible, we find that with every promise there is a condition to be fulfilled before we can claim the reward. One in particular brings out a most necessary condition of thought, in order that we may lay claim to a good: "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee." It is acquaintance with God that really counts, and through which we can confidently expect that good will come to us. When we thought of God, perhaps, as humanly circumscribed or dwelling in a far-away place and of whom we were afraid, possibly expecting to be punished more often than to be loved, we surely did not

have a very friendly or loving acquaintance with God. A child who is made a companion and friend by his parents, who is taught to share with his parents the little intimacies of his play, his lessons, his joys, his disappointments, becomes more closely acquainted with his father or mother than one who fears an austere parent, from whom he often conceals his innermost thoughts and desires. So it is as we recognize that God is Love, ever present, the One whom we can take for companion and friend, whom we can love, and by whom we are loved and cared for, that we become acquainted with Him. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read (p. 140), "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death." The Bible speaks of God as Him "who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases."

To one who may be struggling with what seems a big problem, it is a great relief to know there is something tangible that we can lay hold of to help us out of our troubles. This help is the truth about God; and real help can come from no other source. The story of the prodigal son, so familiar to all, with its blessed words of tender parental love and care for the elder son, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine," can be accepted by every one of us as we are awakened to know that man indeed lives and has his being in God. Then we see that creation is the unfolding of that which has always been,—the unfolding of good; and this unfolding will become evidenced in our individual lives just as fast as we make use of what we understand. All must rise and return to the Father, rise out of the belief of the reality of life in matter to the recognition of life in Spirit. God changes not; but we, in belief, have separated ourselves from Him by failing to acknowledge man's real, spiritual identity. Christian Science is the Science of true being; and it must be studied and applied if we would hope to reap the benefits its teachings promise. It has brought relief from disease, poverty, hate, injustice, loneliness, sorrow, and numberless other disorders, to untold thousands; and it will continue to do so as it is understood and accepted.

"Well, well, and it was the good tale," pronounces Rory, and expressions of appreciation are heard all round the room. "It is three riddles I will be asking you," says the man whose turn it is next, "for I was not any good at the story telling, no good at all whatever. Here is the first toimheasachan."

"Four came over Without boat or ship. One yellow and white. One brown, abounding in twigs. One to handle the fall. And one to strip the trees."

"It would be four birds!" cries out shrilly the boy from his perch aloft. "Yes, yes," agrees another of the company, adding, "A wagtail that has yellow in his coat—a curlew—"

"No, no, you were all wrong!" chuckles the giver of the riddle, and then, without waiting for any one else to make an attempt, he triumphantly answers it. "It was the four seasons of the year that came over."

"But," objects one man with a scowl, "Autumn and winter, now, they were right enough, but summer, uch, her dress was not brown at all!" "It is what the riddle was saying, whatever!" insists the giver, quoting it again in the Gaelic:

"Fear buidhe, fionn. Fear slatagach, donn."

"Uch," it was chust the stupid riddle! returns his assailant under his breath. ... At last, peace being restored and Rory's persuasive powers successfully exercised, the third riddle is pronounced:

"What is the black sheep from which the white fleece is shorn? Silence settles on the little company, but, after a while, a voice answers: "It would be a black sheep that was lost in a snow drift—"

"Not at all, not at all!" returns the riddle-giver, his good humor quite restored, and proceeds prematurely as before to give the right answer: "It was the black griddle from which the white farls are stripped."

"Uch!" again exclaims the irrepressible objector, in a tone of disgust, but before he can say any more, the watchful Rory breaks in with: "Come, it's the turn of you now. Aoidh a Choilric! What is it you will be telling us?"—M. E. M. Donaldson, in "Isleamen of Bide."

## Maine Coast

Sparkling blue water, Christmas tree shores, great gray boulders, leaping white surf. Island after island. Jutting rocks, crowned with little white lighthouses; green, sunny glades with summer homes amid sheltering pines; long, low rounded hills and cattle against the sky line.

Thriving towns, sleepy villages, picturesque landing places. In summer happy pleasure seekers strolling on shore, speeding in motor boats, flitting by in sail boats. In winter, glitter of ice and snow, weather-beaten, softly tinted fishing smacks; shrewd, wrinkled, weather-seasoned fishermen. Summer and winter, green of spruce and pine, tang of crisp balsam air.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1923

## Editorials

SENATOR PEPPER'S public assertion that "the League of Nations is being crystallized into the kind of association which the United States can enter" marks the appearance of a very decided rift in the irreconcilable lute. For the Pennsylvania Senator has been closely allied with those who opposed every step to carry the United States into closer association with the problems of Europe. Hitherto he has seen in the League only the menace of em-

### A Convert to the League

broilment in every European quarrel, and the threat that "American boys" would be called to fight in foreign lands for the settlement of foreign issues. Apparently it has taken the eloquent arguments of Lord Robert Cecil to make clear to him that this would be no necessary result of America's entrance upon the League.

Senator Pepper lays stress upon the fact—which he hails as a discovery—that the present constituent members of the League would readily make such changes in its plan of organization and in its prescribed functions as would still American opposition. All well-informed and unprejudiced observers of European sentiment have known for two years that such action would gladly be taken. What has been discouraging to European opinion, and what has so long kept the United States from proper participation in the work of restoring normal conditions in Europe has been the refusal even to discuss any considerations which might make participation acceptable to the American people. Under the irreconcilable leadership of Hiram Johnson and Medill McCormick the Republican Party has sought to thrust aside any discussion whatsoever of the foreign situation, only to find like Mrs. Partington's ocean, that it could not be pushed back permanently by the most industrious brooms. The California Senator has, perforce, gone to Europe himself to observe conditions, and his report will presently enlighten a people already informed by every home-coming voyager from comedy queens up to steel kings. For a subject which the irreconcilables insist is of no importance to the United States the condition of Europe does certainly fill an amazing place in the national consciousness, and on the first pages of the newspapers.

In eagerly seeking information of this character the popular instinct is sound. The United States cannot thrive while all Europe is rushing to destruction, nor would its position as the one nation prosperous to the point of arrogant luxury be long tenable in the face of a beggarly and destitute world. Neither man nor nation has anything to fear from happy and prosperous neighbors, but the temptation which a store of wealth presents to those in penury is notorious. And when the pauper ascribes his poverty to the greed, the selfishness, or the cunning of his wealthy neighbor the material for an explosion is at hand.

Considerations such as these are moving the people of the United States to think of the part their Government must take in rebuilding Europe. They no longer thrust the problem aside as impertinent. The respectful hearing given Lord Robert Cecil is significant. The reversal of position by so eminent a leader as Senator Pepper is illuminating. The President's advocacy of a World Court, and the apparent acceptance of that as a party dogma by most of the spokesmen of the Republican Party is a most convincing proof of the improved tone of public sentiment.

There never was a majority in opposition to the discharge by the United States of all duties and responsibilities growing out of participation in the World War. Partisan politics and individual arrogance led to the rejection of the League Covenant without intelligent effort to so amend it as to secure American approval. For nearly three years these same factors of party prejudice, individual pride of opinion, and lust for personal credit have kept the issue out of proper discussion. It is apparent that greater and worthier forces than these are now operating to bring it back into the field of public consideration and of governmental action.

AGAIN there comes the yearly reminder—which should be unnecessary because the thought should be always with us—to be kind to animals. But it is well, considering the tendency to forget, that a week should be set apart for the consideration of the claims upon us of those faithful companions which render, in their individual ways, such willing service, and which give to us, no matter what our walk in life, a continuing and sincere devotion.

### Be Kind to Animals

Mankind has accepted, as a matter of right, a dominion over the beasts of the fields and the fowls of the air. Just what account is the average person ready to give of his guardianship? What answer is he to make when asked "What did ye unto the least of these?"

From the vivisectionist down to, or up to, the individual who abuses a horse because it cannot pull a load, there are countless thoughtless or designing persons who are selfish or cruel according to circumstances. The trainer of performing animals who resorts to torture and punishment to obtain the results sought; the hunter or trapper who destroys animal life to satisfy lust or greed; the boy who inflicts suffering and indignity upon a dog or cat that he and his playmates may laugh, make up the phalanx of offenders. The lesson is for them to learn; it is for those who have gained a clearer realization of man's relationship to the animals to teach and impress the lesson.

It is encouraging that a better conception of the matter is being gained. It has been shown that the desired

results sought in training animals can be achieved through kindness and considerate treatment. As for the vicious offender—the person who inflicts torture in the belief that he can thus show his own superiority over the beasts—he must learn by such methods and processes as will appeal to him most strongly. He must be taught, either by precept or by punishment, the error of his ways. As others, possibly because of the thought given to the matter during these recurring "be-kind-to-animals weeks," learn the lesson more thoroughly, those who offend wantonly or ignorantly will also be taught.

WHILE in the United States public opinion expresses itself at the national polls every two years and in Great Britain Parliament can be dissolved almost any time, the French electorate goes on record only every four years. In the interval the deputies are virtually so many uncrowned kings. They not only pass laws, which not even a supreme court can upset, but they also choose a new chief executive whenever they please. Thus at each national election the broad outlines of the country's foreign policy are determined for the next four years, and since today France occupies a pivotal position in Europe, not to say the world, the importance of the next returns can hardly be exaggerated.

### The Next French Elections

Though the date is a year distant, the pre-election campaign has already begun. The radical Left, badly beaten in 1919, after having been in the ascendancy since the defeat of the militarists in the Dreyfus affair, is now trying to unite its scattered elements. The National bloc, composed of the moderate Center and the conservative Right, now in the saddle, is equally desirous of maintaining its power. Changes in the electoral law are, therefore, contested or advocated with great determination, according as they affect unfavorably or favorably the electoral prospects of the present representatives.

The first important point to be decided was the number of members in the next Chamber. The present one has 626, or about twice too many for effective organization, and for a long time a movement has been afoot to reduce the number. In 1919 it was decided by law that, beginning with 1924, there would be one deputy for every 75,000 inhabitants. The 1920 census showed that this would mean a cancellation of ninety-six seats. Further reductions are contemplated in the future.

Four years ago the 1924 elections seemed far off, but as the voting approached, each deputy, anxious to hold his mandate, naturally asked himself whether he would be one of the ninety-six who were sure not to be re-elected. At first sight, therefore, the Government's proposal to change the law so as to keep the number of deputies the same as at present seemed like a safety raft, a shrewd device to consolidate the governmental majority. But while such a change might have strengthened the position of Premier Poincaré, it would have hurt the moral standing of the Chamber before the country, because three years ago, when the lawmakers raised their own salaries from 15,000 to 27,000 francs, they promised the taxpayers to offset the raise by reducing their number. On March 14, the Government's plan was defeated by 459 votes to 78. The Chamber then proceeded to discuss proposed changes in the partial proportional representation law, adopted in 1919.

In addition to the feeling of weakness betrayed by this attempt to curry favor with the deputies, the proposition advanced by Leon Daudet, royalist leader and goader of the militarists, was worth noting. In brief, it was that, instead of consulting the popular will at all, the present Chamber, in which the Nationalists have a majority, should vote to extend its own life "until the Ruhr question has been stabilized," which the governmental organ, *Le Temps*, says would "risk giving the representative form of parliamentarism a longevity which its most resolute partisans would not dare to consider." Daudet's argument was that, in view of the possibility of a radical victory in France next year, the Germans would thereby be encouraged to resist until then. But if he himself were absolutely sure of a Nationalist triumph at the polls, would he oppose an election next spring?

PRESIDENTS being no exception to the rule, it may be that with the return of the vacationists to the White

### After the Vacation

House will come, with renewed emphasis, the conviction that the pleasantest period of the so-called seasons of rest and recreation which people of modern times set apart for themselves is that in which one looks forward to the vacation with anticipations of promised release from daily cares. How often has it been proved that the travel and confusion incident to a vacation tour bring discomfort and weariness greatly outweighing what were looked forward to as unalloyed pleasures! But the return to duty, with vigor and courage renewed, and with a desire to accomplish tasks which once had perhaps loomed big and forbidding, proves the wisdom of engaging in play occasionally, even if the play itself is work.

So it is, no doubt, that President Harding, returning from his vacation in the south, regards with courage and composure the important tasks that await him. It must have become quite apparent in his absence that none of the problems which he left behind were able to solve themselves. It is equally true that, because it has been left to the President to speak the final word, no one can solve the problems for him. He finds himself, after two years as Chief Executive, with many of his policies still awaiting approval. He sees, at its next session, a Congress less in sympathy with his plans than that which received its warrant from the people at the time of his own election. The opposing factions in his party have been strengthened and encouraged by the apparent ap-

proval of their position by the voters in several states, so that it now devolves upon the President to prove, if possible, that he, more clearly than his own party opponents, interprets the composite American opinion upon the larger questions which remain to be solved. It remains also for the people themselves to make it absolutely clear where their sympathies lie. Regarding the attitude of the United States in its relations with European nations, the voice of the people rather than that of self-appointed faction leaders should decide. The proper solution of a score or more questions of domestic policy can best be undertaken after America's future international policy has been agreed upon. It is a simple matter, comparatively, to outline and perfect a constructive policy based upon continued world peace, but not at all easy to agree upon subterfuges and makeshifts to fit a possible emergency caused by another world war.

It would be encouraging if the President could be assured, as he returns to his task after a brief respite from official cares, that there is arrayed behind him and in his support a solid phalanx of courageous and right-thinking Americans of all political parties, enlisted in the very cause which they believe he is so anxious to see succeed.

THE American Association of Museums has perhaps not received as much attention from the general public

### Equipping "The People's University"

as it deserves, though it has been meeting every spring for the last eighteen years. But if it can carry out all the plans it now announces, and raises the money for the proposed headquarters in Washington, so much ought to be heard from it in the near future that the general public can never succeed in ignoring it again. The plans as published are many and various, but all have the same object—to make the country's museums not only better known and appreciated, but of greater practical use.

In many cases they already are of the greatest use to artists and designers. The results of study in the Metropolitan Museum, the Brooklyn Museum, the Natural History Museum, have before now been seen in Fifth Avenue shop windows. The well-dressed New York woman would be surprised if she realized that the inspiration for some of her most modish garments had come from the peasant costumes of southeastern Europe collected by the Brooklyn Museum, or even from savage and barbaric motives picked up in Borneo and other countries of the Far East. But educate the well-dressed woman, and also all the big public, by enticing them into museums, and they will quickly learn to trace the inspiration and, what is more, to object when it leads not to the creation of something new, but the slavish copying of the old motif.

Again, if many museums are well equipped for study, others cannot show much to boast of. In this great new national movement an excellent, but no doubt Utopian, plan would be one to provide for an American association of donors, as well as museums. America is full of generous men and women eager to donate and bequeath the treasures they have collected for themselves to the great storehouses built up to preserve them for the public.

The trouble is, however, that these men and women and their treasures are not evenly distributed through the country, and, where the industrial and decorative arts are concerned, one museum may be loaded up with duplicates, while another cannot boast of as much as a single specimen. Unfortunately, the donor, as yet, is not so much concerned with educating his fellow countrymen as with finding a permanent home in his own town for the things he loves, assuring them for all time the care they need, and incidentally arranging that his name and fame will go down with them—and who can blame him? He must travel to Utopia before he is likely to be persuaded to give to those who have not, unless it happens to fit in with his own ideas and desires. A more serious problem for museum directors than any on their present program will be how to equip the museums that are to serve as "the people's university" with the collections essential to their purpose.

## Editorial Notes

CONSIDERING the difficulties under which it was obtained, it would be all the more remarkable if the stone engraved in the Lydian and Aramaic characters, which was rescued from the holocaust of Smyrna and later sent to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, should be found to supply, as it is hoped it will, a key similar to that furnished by the Rosetta Stone for Egyptology. This stone was included in a large number of relics which were quite recently received by the museum and which cover the history of 1000 years from the Hittite period to the Byzantine period. They have been described as the most magnificent material which has ever come to the United States from Asia Minor.

THOUGH very far from original, the sentiment which former Gov. Chase S. Osborn, of Michigan, expressed in his lecture the other night in North Cambridge, Mass., still deserves notice, because even today it requires a certain degree of courage to state such views. "No one," he declared, "knows a great deal, and when he realizes how little he knows he begins to know a little." It may be recalled that, many centuries ago, Publius Syrus stated as one of his witticisms or maxims, "He bids fair to grow wise who has discovered that he is not so."

INCLUSION of the statement in the papers of incorporation of a school for young women soon to be opened in Great Barrington, Mass., that one of its purposes is to provide education in the duties of citizenship, furnishes an example worthy of being widely imitated. If women are to use their suffrage privileges intelligently, the school seems the obvious place in which to learn how to do so.

## The Refugee Problem in Athens

ATHENS, GREECE, March 20 (Special Correspondence)—The first thing that impresses one in Athens and the vicinity from the moment of landing is the refugee problem, which on closer investigation proves to be the gravest one. On its successful solution depends the very future of the country. If all other phases of good fortune seem to have abandoned Greece, the great open air remains faithful to it, and the blessings of a temperate climate, full of sunshine and freshness, are perhaps today Greece's greatest asset. Nearly 1,500,000 refugees, people in desperate need of everything, homeless, penniless, and for the most part unproductive as yet, were thrown or rather dumped on a country whose housing facilities in normal times were far from being adequate. So the temperate climate has come greatly to the assistance of the embarrassed Government and of these suffering people, who are now housed somewhere, somehow, under a cover, be it a shack's or a tent's.

Judging from the everyday-life point of view, a visitor in Greece would in vain search for a visible sign denoting the fact that the country is governed by a revolutionary Government. There are no governmental restrictions—with the exception of strict sanitary regulations—that would change the mode of life from its ordinary run. There is neither martial law, nor the evidence of force in keeping law and order, and the khaki seems to have deserted Athens for the front. To a student of the Greek people one thing becomes evident after a few days' stay in Athens and that is the exceptional seriousness of the people, who by nature are bright and light-hearted.

An incident, quite characteristic of the attitude of the people in general and of the refugees in particular, struck the writer as worth mentioning. A Greek sergeant was escorting two-score Turkish soldiers, prisoners of war, through the streets of Athens to the station of the electric railway for Piræus. The main streets of the city had to be avoided, but the procession passed through the market place and other thoroughfares thronged with refugees and traffic. On the one hand, the Turks were all wearing their khaki, and had on stockings and shoes, while carrying on their backs their blankets and their bags. On the other hand, many of the refugees lacked either stockings or both shoes and stockings, and at a certain corner the writer saw a mother with three children, the eldest of whom, about the age of seven, would beg for pennies from the passers-by. There were, of course, staring eyes full of agony and despair—looks not far removed from hate—directed toward the Turks, but at no time was a bitter word or a blasphemy expressed.

If the revolutionary Government in Greece can claim no other credit for its work so far, it can certainly justify its raison d'être on the splendid manner in which it has dealt with the refugee problem. "Greece is the greatest and most unselfish host in the world," Mr. Hibbard, secretary of the American Y. M. C. A. in Greece, told the writer in a long conversation on the refugee problem. "And yet Greece," Mr. Hibbard went on, "is not treated right by the world. In addition to the number of the Greek refugees, Armenians and refugees belonging to other races as well find a shelter here, and the impossible is being done by the Greek people to meet the situation. No one will ever realize from afar the immensity of the problem or the sacrifice necessary to cope with it."

An unprejudiced study into the Grecian events of the last three years, and a thorough inquiry into the situation of today, would convince one that no other Government in Greece but the present, or one similar to it, could have met the situation with the needed courage and initiative. For it should be borne in mind that any duly constituted Government out of a political party, however honorable and unselfish in its intentions though it were, would nevertheless be bound to bear in mind the political future of the party by constantly keeping in close touch with the Greek voters. And it would indeed have been the height of political folly for any party—if not an impossible thing without recourse to martial law—to have undertaken to close all the public schools and use them as habitations for the refugees, be they Greeks or Armenians or Circassians, to commandeer all vacant spaces, dwellings and stores for the same purpose, and to go so far as to conduct a house-to-house search for the purpose of commandeering vacant rooms in the homes of selfish citizens who were trying to avoid their share of the national burden.

The people have, of course, responded magnificently, by breaking their bread in halves and sharing it with the refugees, to use the striking expression of the Minister of Relief, Dr. Doxiadis. And it would certainly have been impossible to any but a revolutionary Government to have trebled its budget almost overnight, by a stroke of the pen, for the purpose of rendering the country self-supporting through the means of a most onerous taxation, one-third of the income of which is used for the benefit of the refugees.

The redeeming feature of the Greek revolution, whatever its shortcomings may be, is that it is essentially non-political. Its military leaders are not politicians and so they are free from political calculations in their paramount purpose to save Greece. They conceived the revolution during the infamous retreat of the Greek army in Asia Minor, when it became evident that the Greek politicians in their folly had not only disgraced the Nation and the army, but had placed in jeopardy the very existence of Greece.

Officers of the army and of the navy belonging to both the political factions of Greece, and supported by the rank and file, came together and proclaimed the revolution with the sole aim in view of saving Greece from total disintegration and ruin.

In September last the Greek army had lost its morale completely and had ceased to exist as a fighting unit, and the Greek people, disgusted with their political leaders, had lost their confidence, and in utter despair were looking for that leadership which would rally the Nation again. The national treasury was empty and the country was threatened by anarchy and Bolshevism, owing to the fact that the hundreds of thousands of refugees would have become a dangerous element in their struggle for bread. The revolution came just in the nick of time to save Greece, and it was hailed by the masses, and especially by the refugees.

By a marvelous effort it created a new army of 100,000 bayonets, with a splendid morale, equipped and maintained solely out of the resources of the Nation. Thus Western Thrace was saved to Greece and an end was put to further losses of Greek territory. Moreover, the refugee problem has been handled in such a manner as to command the admiration of all the foreign relief workers in Greece. But the work of saving what had been left of Greece and of rebuilding the Nation has not been accomplished without heavy sacrifices. Few of the people had realized, when cheering for the revolution, the magnitude of the task that was facing the Nation then, and the heavy burden of responsibilities to be borne individually and collectively.

K. P. T.